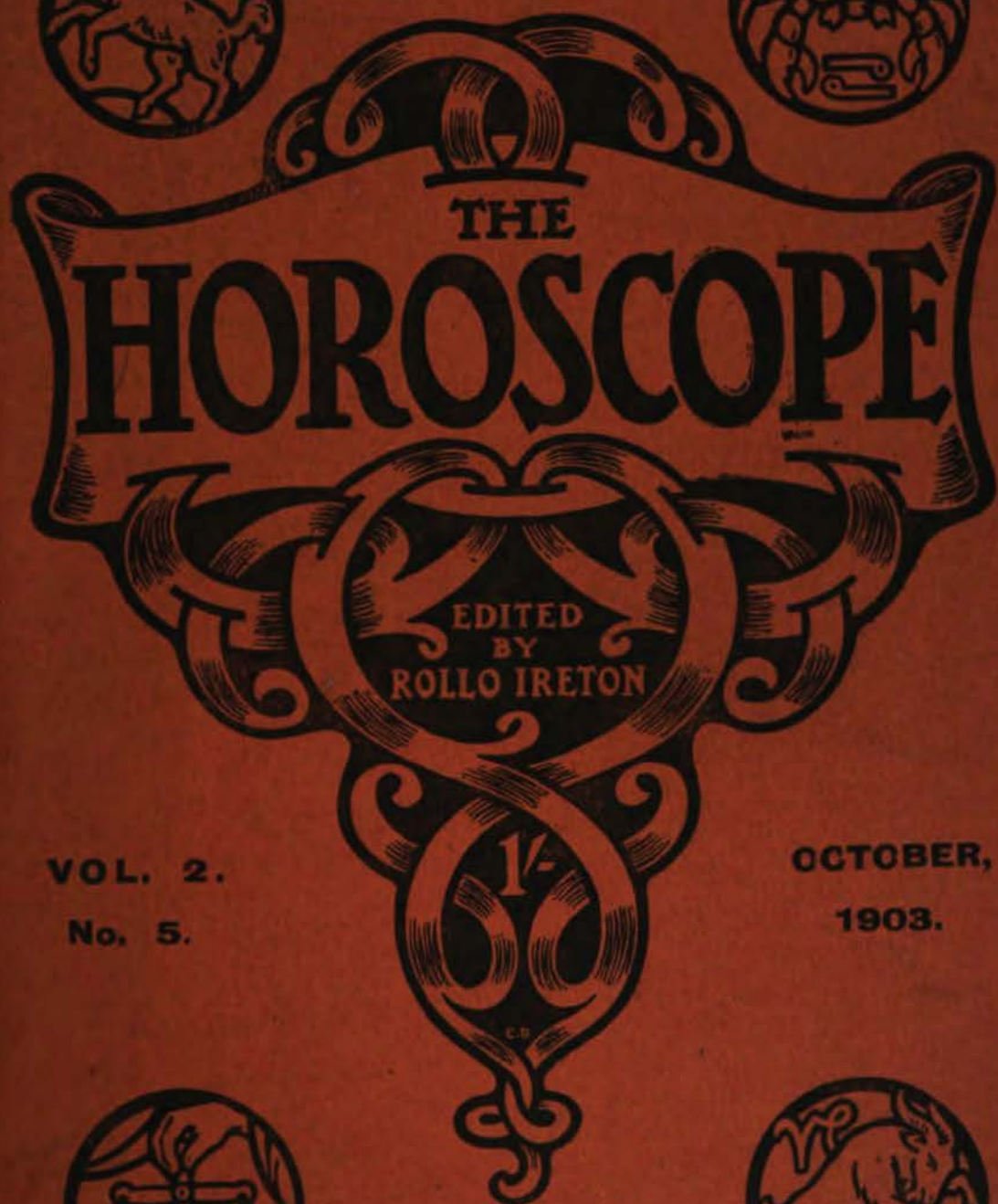


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THE

HOROSCOPE

EDITED
BY
ROLLO IRETON

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No. 5.

OCTOBER,

1903.



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The Horoscope

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OCTOBER, 1903.

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NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

The Bound Volume.

I HAVE had a number of HOROSCOPES, Nos. I. to IV., bound up in a handsome green and gold cover with gilt edges. The appearance of the volume is at once artistic and effective and the design on the front page of the Magazine is reproduced on the cover. These volumes are on sale at my publishers at 5s. net. A title-page and index of contents has been printed for the bound volume, and subscribers who wish to bind their own volumes are entitled to one of these free of charge on application (with

payment of postage, if by letter) to my publishers, Messrs. Foulsham & Co., 4 Pilgrim Street, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. To non-subscribers the 4pp. title-page and index will be on sale at twopence per copy. Some extra bindings are also on sale at my publishers at 1s. 2d. each, in case readers who have kept their four numbers like to have them bound in the green and gold cover.

The Fiscal Crisis and "The Horoscope."

THE sensational Government crisis in the middle of September, involving the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton, was not unforeseen by astrologers, and THE HOROSCOPE, in its January number, four-and-a-half months before the question of a change of fiscal policy was as much as mooted, gave emphatic warning in an open letter to Mr. Balfour of the dangerous situation with which the Prime Minister would be confronted in the autumn of the present year. As this appeared nine months ago, it may not be inappropriate here to refresh my readers' memories by repeating the exact words of the forecast in question:—

"You have a trying year before you; and in the autumn of 1903 you will meet with obstacles and open enemies in plenty, for Saturn, the planet that rules your foes, becomes stationary in opposition to your Sun at that period. Your health also will give way and the cares of state may prove too much for you."

The forecast, it may be added, was based mainly on the *day* of birth, but, of course, the special reference to *foes* was drawn from the hour, which I now understand is in dispute. The forecast of Monsieur Ely Star (referred to in the July number of THE HOROSCOPE) that a very prominent Church dignitary would succumb to fate in the present year was quickly followed by the illness and death of Pope Leo XIII.

Lord Salisbury.

THE last quarter has removed more than one distinguished personality from the scene. The death of the Marquis of Salisbury would have been an event of greater political importance had it come while he still held the reins of power. As it was, it seemed to be the breaking of the last link with the traditions of the Victorian era. Of course, the usual amount of adulation was showered upon him by the press, which it must be

admitted, frequently bestows its praises on less deserving objects. It is, indeed, not at the moment of a person's death that we obtain the most critically impartial survey of his career. Everyone remembers the injunction, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, and friend and foe vie in the attempt to say something complimentary at the last.

All this is very pleasant, of course, but sometimes it seems to me *de mortuis nil nisi verum* would be a desirable emendation of the old adage.

Speaking for myself, at any rate, I would prefer to see the man as he is and judge him accordingly, even at the moment of his death. Lord Salisbury, with all his excellencies, was never really and truly a strong man. He wobbled when he should have been most firm, he continued parleying when he should have said the last word, he let himself be overruled by stronger men than himself against his own judgment and the dictates of his own conscience.

His attitude in the Boer War.

I AM not referring to the recent episode of the Boer war. A great deal of party capital has been made out of the supposed antagonism between the Colonial Secretary and his chief on this matter, but it appears to me that the antagonism here was one rather of method than of principle ("merely the difference between Hatfield and Highbury," to use Lord Salisbury's own phrase in explaining away one of Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretions to the irate ambassador of a friendly power), and that had Lord Salisbury really held the views ascribed to him by some organs of the Radical Press, he would have held back even so domineering a personality as Mr. Chamberlain's from so tremendous an adventure. He had the authority at the end of his career which would have made such action easy.

No, I refer rather to his acceptance of office as Foreign Secretary under Lord Beaconsfield, in support of a cause in which he disbelieved, as the representative and champion of that cause before the world. Lord Salisbury was always anti-Turk at heart. He had, I am convinced, more sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches than with Disraeli's aggressive anti-Russian policy. And yet he effaced his real self to become the puppet of a man he detested in a cause which his own judgment condemned.

He made his confession of error himself many years later, "We put our money on the wrong horse." "A lath painted to look like iron," was Bismarck's cruel criticism. "Depend upon it," said Lord Randolph Churchill in his inimitable racy style "Lord Salisbury is the greatest funk in Europe."

No, Lord Salisbury was emphatically not a strong man.

A favourite with the British Democracy.

IN spite of this, however, in spite of occasional lapses when dominated by a personality stronger than his own, in spite of a really scandalous nepotism, Lord Salisbury, through a long and honourable career, conscientiously endeavoured to do his duty by his country and his Queen. He never fawned to the British Democracy, and perhaps for that reason more than any other, the British Democracy gave him its confidence, for never was a democracy since the world began that esteemed flatterers less. A lover of peace above all things, he succeeded in avoiding war several times under the most perilous conditions, and he regained for the Mother Country the friendship of America, alienated from her for a whole century. For this reason, if for no other, his name should live in our grateful remembrance.

The secret of his horoscope was never revealed for the simple reason that Lord Salisbury did not know it himself, nor was there anyone living of whom enquiry could be made. He believed, he said with a cynical smile, when once pressed on the subject, that he was born somewhere about the middle of the day, but he would not vouch even for that.

On his day of birth (February 3rd, 1830), the Sun was in opposition and in mutual reception with Saturn, and Mars threw a trine and sextile aspect to either. Perhaps the opposition of the Sun and Saturn at his birth may be regarded as emblematic of the great crisis the country had to pass through during the last years of his premiership.

The Horoscope of Cecil Rhodes.

THE horoscope of Cecil Rhodes, which I published last quarter, has evoked, as was to be expected, a certain amount of comment. Mr. A. G. Trent writes: "The nativity is certainly less distinguished than one would have expected," and this seems to be rather the prevailing feeling on the subject. Of the accuracy of the time, within, that is, a few minutes, there can be no doubt, so we are bound to take it approximately as it is. Mr. Trent

suggests a slight rectification by bringing Jupiter to the mundane sextile of the mid-heaven, if the directions should be found to tally with this. Mr. Lewis attaches great importance—and I think rightly—to the ascending position of Jupiter in its own sign. The power of Jupiter when rising in Sagittarius, even though it has risen some little time is, I am convinced, very considerable. I doubt if it is at all equally strong, however, in any other sign, even in Pisces. We see the same position with similar financial results in Mr. Alfred Harmsworth's horoscope—the approximate time of which only is known. There seems, however, to be little doubt that the latter degrees of Sagittary were rising, with Jupiter lately risen and brilliantly aspected.

The way in which this horoscope is weighed down by the elevation of Saturn above all the planets and the terrible afflictions of the Sun and Moon would have made most Astrologers hesitate to anticipate for Mr. Harmsworth his marvellously successful career. The King's horoscope, where Jupiter rising has so far successfully combated the evil influence of Saturn, is of course another case in point.

The strength of Jupiter in Rhodes' horoscope is not equal to that in Mr. Harmsworth's, but then in the former figure the luminaries are not so heavily afflicted. It is to the combination of this ascending position of Jupiter with a remarkably fine seventh house that I am convinced we should attribute Rhodes' success. Early middle life is just the period, judging from the positions of the planets, at which success was to be anticipated. With such a collection of malefics under the earth his declining life must in any case have been fraught with disaster, and I confess I cannot follow Mr. Lewis when he suggests that Uranus, well aspected in the fourth house, should have given a more favourable turn to his latter years.

Can the Leopard Change His Spots?

THE comment, however, which he makes is one upon which I feel impelled to hang a brief discourse on my own ideas—the Editor is nothing if not egotistical—relative to a point of no little importance in the diagnosis of horoscopes generally. I refer to the comparative value of a well-aspected malefic and an indifferently-placed benefic. Now I will premise by saying that I did not always hold the view I am about to enunciate. But accumulating experience has absolutely convinced me that a malefic, however well aspected, is a malefic still, and that the

worst afflicted Jupiter is a thing to be thankful for in the house or part of the horoscope in which it falls.

If there is one planet in whose favour I would have made an exception to this rule it is the planet Uranus. If any evil planet under favourable conditions can wear the guise of a benefic it is undoubtedly the planet Uranus. But the transits of other planets over its radical place show conclusively that this is not so, except under special and exceptional circumstances and at particular times and seasons.

This is not saying that good aspects to an evil planet may not prove advantageous, but the temporary assistance of an evil planet by a benefic ray cannot and does not essentially alter the character of that planet.

I have in my mind a decidedly unfortunate horoscope, the most serious defect in which is the culmination of a brilliantly aspected Saturn from the mid-heaven. The fine aspects to Saturn have perhaps proved a saving clause, but for all that the major malefic has effectually ruined the horoscope.

To those who are inclined to question these views I can only say "Put them to the test. I once thought as you do on *à priori* grounds. It is solely constantly accumulating evidence that has made me change my mind."

Mr. Trent states that he has long held that "the evil aspects of the benefics at birth to the mid-heaven confer good fortune, though it may be of a mixed kind," and the Editor of "Zadkiel's Almanac" has always held that a bad aspect of Jupiter to the Moon (and presumably of Venus, too,) is better than no aspect at all. I question, however, if this would apply to an opposition, but it may, I think, be taken as valid in the case of a square or semi-square.

The Influence of Neptune.

MR. LEWIS's letter, in reference to Balzac's figure of birth, published in the last number of THE HOROSCOPE, commenting on the unsatisfactory state of the author's money affairs practically throughout his life, and his unfortunate speculations and financial enterprises, draws attention to a position in his horoscope which is worthy of something more than a passing reference.

I allude to the culmination of Mercury in opposition to Neptune. There are few of the recognised books on Astrology which have much to say that is pertinent about this latter planet. In the periodical literature of Astrology I have come across one or two distinctly illuminating articles on the subject, but these are somewhat in need of illustration.

Now the connection of Neptune with financial fraud and bogus companies, speculations, &c., is a very close one, and the tendency of a person with Mercury badly afflicted by that planet is undoubtedly to become involved in and to be the loser by such ventures. In Balzac's horoscope, the position of Mercury on the cusp of the tenth house so afflicted emphasises its effect upon his business affairs. In another instance I recently came across, Neptune had just culminated in the horoscope in opposition to the Sun in conjunction with Saturn, Mars, and Venus, Jupiter in good aspect to Mercury being also in the fourth house. The native found his family suddenly reduced to penury when a small boy through the dishonesty of an uncle. In another instance the native, who had Neptune exactly culminating, lost the greater part of his fortune in early manhood through embarking on a financial venture in which he was badly defrauded.

A boy with whom I am acquainted has the Sun in opposition to Neptune. His father lost his money through putting it into a bogus company. A native of Leo (ascendant 7th or 8th degree), born with Neptune in the 9th house, about five degrees past the cusp of the midheaven and the Sun and Venus near the cusp of the fourth, found at his father's death that the money he had expected to inherit had vanished into thin air. In another instance the presence of the Sun and Jupiter in the second house has not saved the native from being the victim of fraud, the two being conjoined in square to Neptune.

Astrologers will, I think, readily perceive that the evidence in support of this position, arises from no casual case here and there, possibly susceptible of some other explanation, and that, in fact, a little research would probably immensely strengthen it by bringing to light many more cases of a similar nature.

Another illustration of the sinister influence of this planet in financial matters is afforded by the absolutely amazing fluctuations of stocks and shares experienced in Wall Street since the entry of Neptune into the sign Cancer, which is credited with ruling New York. Cecil Rhodes' horoscope gives us a brilliantly aspected Neptune in Pisces in the second house associated with success in speculation. Barney Barnato also had a good aspect of Neptune to the Sun.

The horoscope of a celebrated musician (Wagner's, I think it is), gives us a planet in the eleventh house in opposition to Neptune. The native was constantly being imposed on by his friends. I

have found a *good* aspect of Neptune to the rising planets associated with dishonest tendencies, where both the lights were afflicted. I think, however, a good aspect to Neptune to a planet in the ascendant is usually an indication of intuition or of musical tendencies, much, of course, depending on the general character of the horoscope. Neptune seriously afflicting the Moon or Mercury in the ascendant should be regarded with suspicion, unless the horoscope is otherwise a very straightforward one. Then, probably, it would indicate loss through speculation or bad investment. I have observed the Sun besieged by Mars and Neptune in the ninth house, associated with petty theft in the case of a boy. Neptune rising in Pisces in good aspect to Jupiter, Venus, and Mars (no planet occupying the mid-heaven or second house), I have found in a case where the financial position was very favourable and the life devoted to archæological research. The native has had a great deal of travelling and many voyages.

Neptune and Sea Voyages.

It is somewhat of a moot point how far this deceptive planet tends to produce voyages, but I have an instance of a gentleman who had never left England in his life who, under the primary direction Sun conjunction Neptune, went a business voyage to Australia. It is only fair to add that the Moon came to the rapt parallel of Mercury about the same time.

The present Prince of Wales, who has Neptune rising has shown a fondness for the sea, but I gather that this is not invariably the case. I might, however, instance the case of the late Mr. R. L. Stevenson, who, I understand from Mr. Trent, was born with Neptune in the Ascendant, just entering Pisces in sextile to Venus, the ascending degree being in Aquarius.

I may mention that I have seen all, and could put my hand upon almost all, of the horoscopes I have here quoted, and it is only for reasons which my readers can easily understand that I do not quote chapter and verse in this magazine

Influence of the Dragon's Head.

MR. A. G. TRENT sends the following note which may, I think, be appropriately inserted here. I should like to say that my own experience has tended to confirm the efficacy of the Dragon's Head and Tail in genethliacal figures, though I cannot agree with some old writers who mention that Caput Draconis is of equal power for good with a propitious Jupiter. With

regard to revolutionary figures, I have frequently found them *most telling* in their effect. I may say that I invariably draw the figure for the exact moment of the Sun's return to its place at birth, degree, minute and second. This, to my mind, is the only true solar revolutionary figure, a figure which has received far less notice than it merits from its intrinsic importance.

Note by Mr. A. G. Trent.

THE late Pope, Leo XIII, born March 2, 1819, 5.30 p.m., was elected in February, 1878. At the preceding revolution, March 2, 1877, Saturn was within one degree of the Sun's place, which would have been considered a sign of an unfortunate year. But both were with the Dragon's Head. This would seem to denote that either revolutionary figures have little influence or that the Dragon's Head has much. The year was a most fortunate one for Leo, who not only became Pope, but had been nominated Cardinal Camerlengo in the previous September. Mars, who was in sextile with the Meridian at birth, transiting his Sun at the time.

It is worthy of note that the present Pope, born June 2, 1835, has the Dragon's Head in conjunction with the Sun.

The Editor's Letter Box.

I AM disposed to consider some of the correspondence in this magazine as one of its most important features, and this quarter it is appearing in the same type as the rest of the publication. Mr. Erskine's correspondence in this number and the last is of particular interest to those who are studying methods of directing, and readers of the Horoscope, I am sure, owe him a debt of gratitude for the amount of mathematical labour, the results of which he has placed at their disposal. The validity of methods of directing is a most difficult thing to express a judgment upon offhand. To test each horoscope as it comes along and not to come to hasty conclusions is the only principle I can suggest for general guidance. I had hoped to have said my own say in this number on the Time Measure Question, but I am afraid that I shall be compelled to hold it over for another quarter. I think, however, that I have remarked already that in my experience solar primary directions fall so near the mark according to the usual "degree for a year," method of reckoning, that I doubt the validity of any method that results in a very wide deviation from this.

THE CASE OF SOPHIA HICKMAN.

ON the 15th of August, 1903, there stepped from the door of the Royal Free Hospital, London, a young lady of twenty-nine years, tall of her sex, and habited in style suggestive of comfort and physical freedom rather than elegance. Her fair brown hair, slightly waving, was drawn back from the centre of a high forehead, escaping the brows and covering the ears. Full, ruddy lips and a ruddy, olive complexion set off a pair of large, intelligent grey eyes, and the whole aspect of the girl was such as bespoke health of body and some touch of mental eccentricity. Her name was Sophia Frances Hickman, and her occupation that of a physician.

It was about noon when she emerged from the building and from that moment until now she has not been heard of nor seen, so far as can be ascertained. A whole month elapsed and a reward of £100 was doubled. Her father, Edwin Francis Hickman, carrying on business as a merchant in Fenchurch Street, advertised this reward freely, and in connection with the Detective Department has worked assiduously to effect the recovery of his daughter, but without avail. He has been invaded by the usual crowd of clairvoyants and psychometrists, and has referred them all to the authorities at New Scotland Yard. One astrologer, who felt sympathetically in the matter, made application for the particulars of Miss Hickman's birth, but was refused and treated with scant courtesy, his particular methods being dubbed as "rubbish." "What good is the date of her birth to you?" asked Mr. Hickman. "You can't do anything with it!"

The incident was suggestive and stimulating, and it has occurred to me that something can possibly be done to show that nothing is "rubbish" which has a use, and very few things, if any, have not.

Sophia Hickman was born at Sydenham Hill on the 22nd June, 1874. The planets' positions at noon were as follows:—

☉	♂	♂	♂	♂
0° 50'	8° 5'	0° 8' 21'	8° 29'	13° 39'
♂	♂	♀	♂	♂
23° 33'	4° 39'	0° 26'	25° 36'	2° 52'

It will at once be observed that the Sun applies to the conjunction with Mars, and that Mars is also in quadrature to the Moon. These signs threaten violence and a sudden termination to the life; strong impulses attended with disastrous results.

Venus is in exact quadrature to Neptune, and applying to the conjunction with Uranus; signifying romantic and impulsive attachments which are liable to become involved and chaotic. The Moon's Node with Neptune disposes to publicity. Mercury in sextile to Jupiter and applying to Venus gives a high order of intelligence, originality of ideas, combined with artistic and sociable instincts.

The presence of four of the bodies in cardinal signs gives ambition, executive ability, and incisive thought, disposing to independence of spirit, and pioneer work or progressive methods. Four planets in fixed signs give endurance, stability, and determination to the nature. Mercury and the Moon being in cardinal signs shows that the ambitious elements of the nature are principally expressed through the intellect, while Venus being the chief factor in the fixed signs shows the characteristic of stability to be chiefly manifest in the affections; a fact which does not improve matters when the affliction of Venus is certain to produce trouble and complications.

Turning now to the current indications of the horoscope, we find that at twenty-nine days after birth the Sun is close upon the conjunction of Venus and the square of Neptune, indicating a tendency to dangerous intimacies and associations. Venus in Leo describes a tall neat figure, fair or light-brown hair, florid complexion, blue eyes; artistic and sociable temperament.

Mars has arrived at the place of Mercury at the birth, while Mercury has for some time been retrograding over the place of Uranus at the birth. These are serious indications of mental disturbance, but there is nothing to indicate the suggested "loss of memory."

Going back in search of the causes of this sudden disappearance and unaccountable absence, I place my finger first of all upon the last eclipse of the Sun, which occurred on the 29th March, in the 8th degree of Aries, in exact opposition to the Moon at birth, Mars being in conjunction therewith in Libra 8°. Venus was then in quadrature to the place of Uranus at birth, Mercury in opposition Jupiter's place, Saturn in opposition to Uranus, and (*nota bene*) Neptune exactly in the place of the Sun in Cancer 0° 59'. Here we have a double affliction of the

luminaries attendant upon a Solar Eclipse. The conspiring influences point to betrayal and violence.

Next I turn to the lunation immediately preceding the disappearance, which fell on the 24th July, 1903, in conjunction with the place of Venus at birth and in quadrature to Neptune. Neptune was then on the place of Mars at birth, stirring up the sinister influence of ☉ ☿ ♂ (Sun conjunct Mars) in the radical figure.

The Full Moon following fell on the 8th August, just a week prior to the disappearance of Miss Hickman. This Full Moon was exactly on the place of Saturn and in sesquiquadrate aspect (135°) to that of the Sun at birth. Mars was then in close opposition to Neptune's place in the radical horoscope, exciting the direction of Sun square Neptune. Neptune was yet closer to the radical place of Mars. These indications again point to misery and wretchedness of spirit and predispose to impulsive actions attended with grave danger to life.

• It must be conceded from the point of view of Secondary directions, that the 37th and 43rd years are more abundant in evidences of fatal import than the 29th and 30th years of Miss Hickman's life. But an Eclipse of the Sun falling on the position of a luminary is a serious thing, and the Moon is successively afflicted during the year by the square of Mars P. and Mercury R., square Sun P., opposition Neptune R. et P., and square Venus R. when it meets with the trine Sun R. and goes to the trine of Mars R.

The Eclipse of 29th March measures to the end of July, 1903, and has evidently been the moving cause in the present strange incident, and the Moon's Node is in transit over the place of Eclipse and the Moon's place at birth during this period of greatest publicity.

To students of Kabalistic Astrology, it may be interesting to learn that the horoscope of Miss Hickman shows Mars in the 8th and 3rd Houses, in the signs Aquarius and Virgo Cancer is the ruling sign, and the Moon is with Saturn in the 12th House in Gemini. The key number is 31; point of departure, 36; cycle of Mercury; year of the Moon; Sum of Horoscope, 15. This is *Typhon*. Moreover, Miss Hickman was 29 in June, 1903. This gives $1903 + 29 = 1932$, or 15, again *Typhon*. The interpretation is: "Predestination, mystery, the unknown, the unexpected fatality."

SEPHARIAL.

DREAMS.

SOME people never dream at all, or at any rate have no knowledge of ever having done so. The average human being finds this hard to believe. But my youngest brother, who is now nearly thirty, assures me that he has never had the experience, and I am bound to believe him. Is he unique? Or are there others similarly constituted?

The class of dreams we call nightmares I do not propose to dwell upon. They are generally the outcome of excessive or unwise eating, meaning nothing except that the dreamer is greedy or foolish. But enormous eaters do not all have nightmares, if one is to credit the reports about a certain Dr. Bonner, of America. As his exploits would fill a page, I must not enumerate them here. After what he considered a light supper, namely, a four-pound steak, fifty-six hard-boiled eggs, three and a half pumpkin pies, and a gallon of milk, he has never had a nightmare in his life! Poor man! He must be feeding an internal alligator. But after what I read the other day, I don't believe all the stories that hail from America. It is asserted that some enthusiasts amused themselves by letting off fireworks all night, and that a black cat in the neighbourhood suffered so from panic that the next morning she was snow-white! But to return to my subject, the only dreams worth talking about are those which have a meaning, or, in other words, are prophetic. These may be divided into two classes, Symbolic and Literal.

Of course, one cannot swallow all the highly sensational interpretations of symbolical dreams to be found in dream books. The average person dreams at least once every night, many several times, and extraordinary events do not follow every day. But after studying my own visions in the light of these books for several years, I am satisfied that there is a modicum of truth in what they say. Only, where they lead you to expect a fortune you may get an extra sovereign, and so on. To dream of blood either on your body or clothing is a sure forerunner of sickness. If you see yourself or anyone you know stark naked, the person in question will be the victim of scandal. To dream you laugh foretells annoyance, that you weep signifies joy. It is wonderful how many dreams go by contrary. If you go through the experience of being shut up in prison, it is supposed to denote your

wedding. Personally, I had this dream very vividly on the night before my marriage.

Visions of monkeys, serpents, rats, or mice, all denote inveterate foes who will do their best to injure you. If they bite you, they will harm you; if you kill them, you will triumph. The same applies to bees, wasps, and hornets. To dream you climb, means triumph and success through effort. If you fall, failure and trouble await you. To dream you watch an eclipse is supposed to portend the death of a relative. I had this experience myself once. My father's eldest brother died unexpectedly a few days afterwards. To dream of the Devil predicts terrible sickness and trouble. This is only too true. To dream you fly is lucky. This is a very agreeable sensation. You fly over trees, mountains, and rivers, with gaping crowds looking up at you, without the help of a flying machine. By a curious internal effort one compels the legs to rise from the ground and the body to assume the attitude of a bird when in flight.

To dream you are in church is a forerunner of disappointment. To partake of the consecrated elements is most unlucky. If you dream you quarrel with anyone, you will be on good terms with them. Explosions denote quarrels. If anyone kisses you, beware of deceit and treachery. To dream you have your fortune told is unfortunate. Cats always warn one of treachery. Personally I have found dreaming of snails and slugs most unlucky. Several years ago I suffered much for a week through a false accusation. Every night I dreamt repeatedly of hundreds of these creatures. But I was killing them all the while, and I triumphed.

To walk barefooted through the street foretells a fair amount of comfort in life. Lemons or knives mean family quarrels and disputes. I know of a case where a mother repeatedly dreamt she saw her daughter carried away from her by a river, all her efforts to save her being futile. Shortly afterwards the girl's nature was practically ruined by the evil influence of a man, and the mother had terrible grief for many years. For a woman to dream she has a child portends either sickness or sorrow. To enter a public-house means poverty or ill-health. To dream of gold, according to Ptolemy, means poverty; others say it shows sickness. But I knew a man who dreamt he was picking up sovereigns out of the mud and cleaning them. A few days afterwards he had unexpected luck. To dream of soldiers denotes changes connected with occupation. of jewellery portends luck; of breaking china or glass promises loss of some sort. To dream you are burned by fire is most unfortunate; but to see a

fire denotes news. Fleas are enemies in your visions, not to mention other vermin. Lice always foretell sickness or death. I knew of a case where a man, when talking to another in the street (this is not a dream), suddenly exclaimed, "You are covered with lice!" The other denied it indignantly. He died almost directly after.

To dream you are bald means sickness. To lose your teeth is similar. To dream you look in a mirror and see a beautiful reflection denotes goodness. If you look gross and swinish, the ape in your nature is likely to get the upper hand. To dream of dung means scandal. Of course there are endless other symbolic dreams I have not space to touch upon. But all the above I have proved to be correct more than once.

And now for a few dreams that are literally prophetic!

Many years ago my wife dreamed that she saw her brother, who was on a visit to Paris, lying on a bed ready for burial. She awoke convinced that there was something seriously wrong. News came shortly after that on that particular night he was at death's door from an attack of cholera. About eighty years ago my grandfather was on a visit to Broadstairs, when a Margate working man told him the following remarkable experience. He dreamt one night that a man stood beside his bed and commanded him to dress at once and walk to Ramsgate. He awoke strongly impressed, and told his wife. They agreed there was nothing in it, and went to sleep again. But the same man appeared to him again with the same message. This time he was somewhat disconcerted, but felt too lazy to get up on a wild-goose chase. But when the dream occurred a third time, he dressed himself and walked leisurely to Ramsgate. It was a beautiful morning in early summer. He knew a man living close to the water's edge, and knocked him up, saying he had come to breakfast out, but holding his tongue about the dream. During the meal he suddenly stopped eating, and exclaimed, "The man bathing from that boat has disappeared. There's something wrong!" He and his mate were off to rescue in a moment. They saved him as he was going down for the last time. My wife's grandmother, Mrs. Single of Devonshire, was a Quakeress, first cousin to the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. She was aroused one night by the loud crackling of flames. Convinced that the house was on fire, she awoke her husband, who declared he could hear nothing. However, as she insisted that the noise continued unabated, he searched the house to pacify her, but without any result. The crackling went on for some time, and upset her so much that

her husband made a note of the date and hour. Some weeks after news came that one of her sons had been burnt to death in a forest fire in a foreign land. Enquiries subsequently proved that she heard the crackling of flames at the exact time it occurred. Of course the amazing spirituality and unearthliness of the old-fashioned Quakers made them particularly liable to visions and clairvoyance. Mrs. Single is said to have been more like an angel from heaven than the mother of a large family. What a pity George Fox does not re-incarnate in these days and make a few of us angelic ! But enough ! this is not a sermon.

Some time back a Mrs. Adams was much distressed at the disappearance of her young daughter. All efforts to trace her failed. Three times she dreamt that she had been decoyed away by a man, murdered, and buried under a certain tree. After the third vision she determined to find this tree. This she succeeded in doing. The body of the child had been buried there, having been maltreated as she had seen in her dreams. Possibly the reader will remember the recent case of the disappearance of Miss Lumsden in the Isle of Wight. She took part in some theatricals, went late at night alone to the pier, and was seen no more. The country was scoured for days in vain, her father, Colonel Lumsden, offering a large reward for her body. At last a woman of the people, the wife of a working man, dreamt several times she found her body at a certain spot on the sea-shore. At last she went there and found her. But these tragedies are rather depressing. I must think of something less harrowing. Quite recently the caretaker of a well-known cricket field dreamt that the pavilion was on fire. So vividly impressed was he that he sprang from his bed, hastily donned his garments, and rushed to the field. The pavilion was on fire, and he managed to extinguish the flames. What is the origin of such convenient dreams ? Is it a species of clairvoyance ? or have we to thank the ghost of a dead friend or relative ? I sometimes think we owe those who have gone before us a lot. Hence the superstition as to the un wisdom of talking against the dead. "*Nil nisi bonum de mortuis !*" sang Horace ages ago. "Nothing but good about the dead !" But in any case, talking against the poor things is hardly a pleasant occupation. Remember that your greatest enemy will one day be a corpse, and you will forgive him.

When a schoolboy I was much attached to an elderly lady of the name of Fortescue, who was very kind to me. Her exalted sense of honour had brought her to great poverty, though

I only heard of the cause indirectly, and she was a hopeless invalid. I have always had a weakness for invalids of both sexes. So I used to spend my half-holidays reading to her. A few years after, when a man, I dreamt one night I had a conversation with her, during which she told me she sorely needed a small sum of money. So impressed was I that I could not sleep again. I sent her the money with many apologies for my rudeness, giving her my reasons. Her reply brought the tears to my eyes. She was in great distress, as she had needed that exact sum to be able to meet a tax. She is at rest now, poor woman. But the memory of such people makes life sweet. Conversations during sleep with living people is a fairly common experience of mine. Another occurs to me. I dreamt I talked to an aged lady, a Roman Catholic. She showed me a passage in a magazine, rather a remarkable one, which I read through. The next evening I was taking tea with her. She suddenly left the room and returned with a magazine. "While I think of it," she said, "I very much want you to read these remarks by Father Clarke." It was word for word what I had seen in my dream. My mother dreams very rarely indeed. When she does they are prophetic. Once, when her little grandson was at sea on his father's ship, she dreamt she saw him injure a particular finger. The matter was not a serious one, but he did hurt that finger in the way she foresaw. When at Cambridge I was very ill with a quinsy, but did not tell my people, as I was afraid of causing them anxiety. In a dream my mother saw me lying back in an easy chair, propped up with pillows, looking very ill, and exceedingly annoyed by the unwelcome attentions of a woman. This was all correct. But I kept the fool in her place.

Many years ago my father had for a churchwarden a self-made man of the name of Taylor. He was strong and healthy. My mother dreamt she looked from our drawing-room window, saw a funeral procession at his door, and watched his coffin carried out. She said to my father, "Mr. Taylor will die." Within a week she watched his funeral procession from the same window. Every detail was exactly as she had foreseen.

When a girl she had a dream which, as far as I remember, was as follows. A friend of hers was about to be married to a certain man. In her dream she saw this man sit down and write a letter, which proved him to be an utter scoundrel and altogether unworthy of her friend. After awaking she could remember every word he had written. So convinced was she of its reality that she told her mother she must have the carriage ordered

directly after breakfast, drove into Margate, interviewed the man, telling him what she thought of him, repeating his letter as she had seen it in her dream word for word. He turned a ghastly hue, rushed out of the house and disappeared from the neighbourhood. It was fortunate my mother was strong-minded enough to tackle him.

Before I stop, as a last straw to break the back of my reader's patience, a somewhat curious but unsatisfactory experience of my father's occurs to me. I was a young boy at the time. He dreamed he went down a steep hill, a row of Scotch firs on one side of the road, a thick wood on the other. At the bottom hills rose on either side covered with forest. Down in this secluded spot he saw a horrible murder committed. Too terrified to move, he watched it, till the murderers saw him. In trying to escape he awoke. Nearly thirty times in the course of a year he began the same dream, but awoke each time declaring he should go no further down that road. An uncle of mine had bought the living of Nettlebed in the Chiltern Hills. After a visit there I was so delighted with the scenery that I persuaded my father to take us all there for a fortnight. One afternoon I induced him to come with me to Cook's Wood. Going down the hill, he was seized with a panic (he had a lot of money in his pocket, and the loneliness was something awful) and insisted on returning. That night he dreamt his dream again, and awoke my mother to tell her he had seen the place. Every detail of the scenery was exact. However, nothing happened. But panic seized him each time he went there. How do psychologists explain this? On the top of being long and wearisome, I am afraid I have ended badly, which, according to Astrology, is not my destiny. Forgive me, reader! *Humanum est errare*. "To err is human," and let me add, "to forgive Divine."

WALTER K. LEWIS.

DEBATABLE GROUND.

CUSPAL DISTANCES.

EQUATION OF ARCS.

AN Editorial footnote to my last article under this heading has stirred my imagination and spurred my doting brain to some further consideration of the subject of cuspal distances. It was affirmed that "it is universally agreed that the Houses of the Heavens are twelve equal divisions of the Prime Vertical or Circle of Observation." I should have said it was *formerly* agreed to be so; for, rightly enough, the whole question has been recently brought into debate, which of course precludes the idea of universal agreement. It is, indeed, the one point about which we have been in discussion.

The Semi-arc method of Directing, as advocated in the "Science of the Stars" and frequently illustrated in calculations made for this journal, evidently presumes that the Semi-arc corresponds to the quadrant (90°) of the Prime Vertical, and that the mundane aspects of 30° and 60° are respectively one-third and two-thirds of the Semi-arc of each planet, and *not*, as might be supposed, one-third and two-thirds of the Prime Vertical quadrant. Thus each planet will differ in Semi-arc according to its declination, and will be at different altitudes in the Prime Vertical when forming the same aspect to the same point of the horoscope. It is, therefore, a plain statement that the *mundane aspect* made from the cusp of an intermediate House to the horizon or the meridian, is effected by a trisection of the Semi-arc of a planet, and not by a trisection of the Prime Vertical. Consequently, unless a planet be on the Equator, with a Semi-arc of 90° , the mundane aspect of 30° (one House-space) does not correspond to one-third of the planet's motion through the Prime Vertical quadrant.

Yet, according to these considerations, it should be inferred that when a planet is on the Equator, with no Ascensional difference and having an arc of just 90° , one-third of its arc should measure from the horizon to the cusp of the 12th House, another third from the 12th to the 11th cusps, and the remaining third from the 11th cusp to the meridian. But it is not so, for the Prime Vertical does not lie in the same plane as the Equator, nor in one that is parallel to it; and, consequently, a trisection of the quadrant of the Prime Vertical will not correspond to a trisection of the Equatorial quadrant, nor to a

trisection of the Semi-arc of a planet which may be on the Equator! What, then, is the horoscopolical "House," about which we are continually writing? and what is "the mundane aspect"?

Put casually to the average student, these questions would be answered exactly as they have been considered in these discussions. The "House" would be described as one-twelfth of the Prime Vertical, or one-third of the quadrant included by the horizon and meridian, measured in the plane of the Prime Vertical. The mundane aspect would then be defined as the distance between the horizon or meridian and the cusp of another such House, or as the space of so many "Houses" measured in the Circle of Observation. Thus it is plainly stated that "a mundane sextile aspect is *the space of two Houses.*"

Everything, therefore, depends on what we mean by the "House-space." Clearly, in the Semi-arc method it is a third of the Semi-arc of a planet, and will therefore differ for all planets of different declination. It bears no mathematical relationship to the equal sub-division of the Prime Vertical; it is merely an analogue.

Accepted so, we yet may discuss with complacency the various methods of Direction which result from this postulate; and chief amongst these is the Cuspal Distance of a planet. For since all mundane aspects are measured by proportions of the planets' Semi-arcs, it is of first importance to determine the Cuspal Distances of the planets.

There are three methods by which the calculation may be effected. To illustrate these I will take a planet in a horoscope already published, namely, the planet Jupiter in the horoscope of Cecil Rhodes, p. 208, Vol. I., No. 4.

Jupiter has $22^{\circ} 19'$ of S. declination and its Diurnal Semi-arc is $58^{\circ} 28'$. [I purposely disregard the seconds of arc as complicating the process without affecting the issue in any important degree.]

Find Jupiter's cuspal distance from (a) the horizon (b) the 12th House.

First Method.

(a) Semi-arc	4	$58^{\circ} 28'$
Meridian distance		$46^{\circ} 39'$
		<hr/>
Distance from horizon		$11^{\circ} 49'$
(b) Merid. dist.		$46^{\circ} 39'$
Two-thirds S.A.		$38^{\circ} 59'$
		<hr/>
Distance from 12th		$7^{\circ} 40'$

Note.—This is the ordinary Semi-arc method.

Second Method.(a) As S.A. $4\ 58^\circ\ 28'$ p. log. $\cdot 48836$

	(a.c.)	$9\ 51164$
To Quadrant 90°		$\cdot 30103$
So Merid. dist $4\ 46^\circ\ 39'$		$\cdot 58642$

To prop. M.D. $4\ 71^\circ\ 49'$	$\cdot 39909$
Taken from $90^\circ\ 0'$	

Dist. from Horizon $18^\circ\ 11'$ (b) Prop. dist. $4\ 71^\circ\ 49'$
Less two Houses $60^\circ\ 0'$ Dist. from 12th $11^\circ\ 49'$ *Note.*—This is the Proportional method measured in the Circle of Observation.*Third Method.*(a) The R.A. of M.C. is $208^\circ\ 51'$
add $90^\circ\ 0'$ Obl. Ascen. of Ascet. $298^\circ\ 51'$ R.A. $4\ 255^\circ\ 30'$ Asc. Diff. $31^\circ\ 32'$ O.A. $287^\circ\ 2'$ Distance from the horizon $11^\circ\ 49'$ (b) The pole of the 12th House for lat. $51^\circ\ 52'$ N. being found, thus:—

Tan. lat.	$51^\circ\ 52'$	log.	$10\ 10511$
Tan. O.Ecl.	$23^\circ\ 28'$	„	$9\ 63796$

Sine Asc. Diff. of Tropic „ $9\ 74307$ = $33^\circ\ 36'$ 1/3rd $11^\circ\ 12'$ Asc. Diff. of 11th2/3rds $22^\circ\ 24'$ Asc. Diff. of 12thLog. sine $22^\circ\ 24'$ $9\ 58100$ Log. cot. $23^\circ\ 28'$ $10\ 36239$ Log. tan. $41^\circ\ 17'$ $9\ 94339$ Pole of 12th $41^\circ\ 17'$ log. tan. $9\ 94350$ Declin. $4\ 22^\circ\ 19'$ log. tan. $9\ 61328$ Asc. Diff. $4\ 21^\circ\ 11'$ log. sine $9\ 55678$ R.A. of $4\ 255^\circ\ 30'$ Obl. Ascen. $276^\circ\ 41'$ under pole of 12th House.— $268^\circ\ 51'$ $7^\circ\ 50'$

Tabulation.

1.	4	Dist. from Horizon,	11° 49'	From 12th,	7° 40'
2.	"	"	18° 11'	"	11° 49'
3.	"	"	11° 49'	"	7° 50'

The discussion, so far, has lain between Methods 1 and 3. The latter is undoubtedly the more correct on the basis of the idea which requires that a planet is *on* a cusp when its oblique Ascension is the same as that of the cusp. The second method is introduced on the basis of the proportion which the Semi-arc of a planet bears to the Quadrant of the Circle of Observation, and it has a very significant bearing on the first method.

Suppose a planet to have a Semi-arc of 60° exactly, it will bear the proportion to the Quadrant as 2 is to 3, and when 40° from the Meridian it will be one-third of its arc above the horizon, and when 20° from the Meridian it will be two-thirds of its arc up the heavens. Now, if the houses are to be measured in the Circle of Observation this would be the true method. But it is evident that the ordinary, or first, method negatives the idea of any such proportional measurement. The arcs are, as a matter of fact, measured on the Equatorial Circle and not at all in the Circle of Observation; otherwise, whatever the Semi-arc of a planet might be, it would, when on the horizon, be exactly 90° from the Mid-heaven, and until the footnote to my previous article appeared I had always thought it to be so. But here we have the anomaly of a planet *on the horizon* being in mundane *square* aspect to the Mid-heaven, when its Semi-arc of 60° shows that it is also in *sextile* to the Mid-heaven, since R.A. of planet minus R.A. of Mid-heaven, is Meridian distance measured on the Equator, which in this case is 60°. Hence the sextile is no longer 60°, but something more or less than 60°, according to the proportion of the Semi-arc to 90°.

The anomaly, of course, disappears as soon as we revert to the correct method, which is either No. 1 or 3; and without doubt the latter is shown to be in line with the fact that when a planet is on a cusp its O.A. under the pole of that cusp is the same as the O.A. of the cusp itself, whereas the Semi-arc method is faulty. Thus, if we bring 4 to the cusp of the 12th House, by proportion of Semi-arc it is found to occur in

An arc of	7° 40'
R.A. of M.C.	208° 51' at Birth
<hr/>	
Two "	216° 31' at Direction
Houses	60° 0'
<hr/>	
O.A. of 12th	276° 31' at Direction

But we have already found the O.A. of \mathcal{U} under the pole of the 12th House to be $276^{\circ} 41'$ and there is hence a difference in arc which amounts to $10'$ or two months of time; which error, when referred to a planet on a semi-arc of $116^{\circ} 56'$ would be just double, or $20'$, which is equal to four months of time. This is a serious matter, and strongly argues for closer methods of calculation than the Semi-arc method affords before attempting any equation of arcs, or even suggesting the necessity for such equation.

The third method, however, yields the correct result, and must therefore be accepted as the correct method.

Thus :

R.A. of M.C.	$208^{\circ} 51'$
Arc \mathcal{U} of 12th	$7^{\circ} 50'$
<hr/>	
M.C. directed	$216^{\circ} 41'$
+ 2 Houses	$60^{\circ} 0'$
<hr/>	
O.A. of 12th House	$276^{\circ} 41'$
O.A. of \mathcal{U}	$276^{\circ} 41'$
<hr/>	

Now, supposing the Sun or any other body to be *on* the cusp of the 12th House, the pole of that body will be the same as the pole of the 12th, viz., $41^{\circ} 17'$ and in order to direct \mathcal{U} to its conjunction we should have to take Jupiter's Oblique Ascension under the pole of that body or the cusp on which it is found. This was Commander Morrison's practice and undoubtedly correct in all cases. The Semi-arc method, therefore, only gives *approximate* Arcs of Direction, and to apply any method of equation to these arcs would be only to further complicate the problem.

It is of first importance therefore to follow the correct method and to take Directions under the poles of the planets. Then it will be right to consider whether any equation is necessary, and, if so, to determine what method should be followed.

SEPHARIAL.

HOROSCOPICAL INDICATIONS OF SHORT LIFE.

By HEINRICH DÄATH.

"Shimmers thro' mist each planet star,
Ill may I read their high decree!
But no kind influence deign they shower."
Lay of the last Minstrel.

THE indications of very early death are usually of easy remark to the astrologer. On the average the number of cases is small wherein such indications are liable to be overlooked or misunderstood, but these exceptions demand greater knowledge than we now possess.

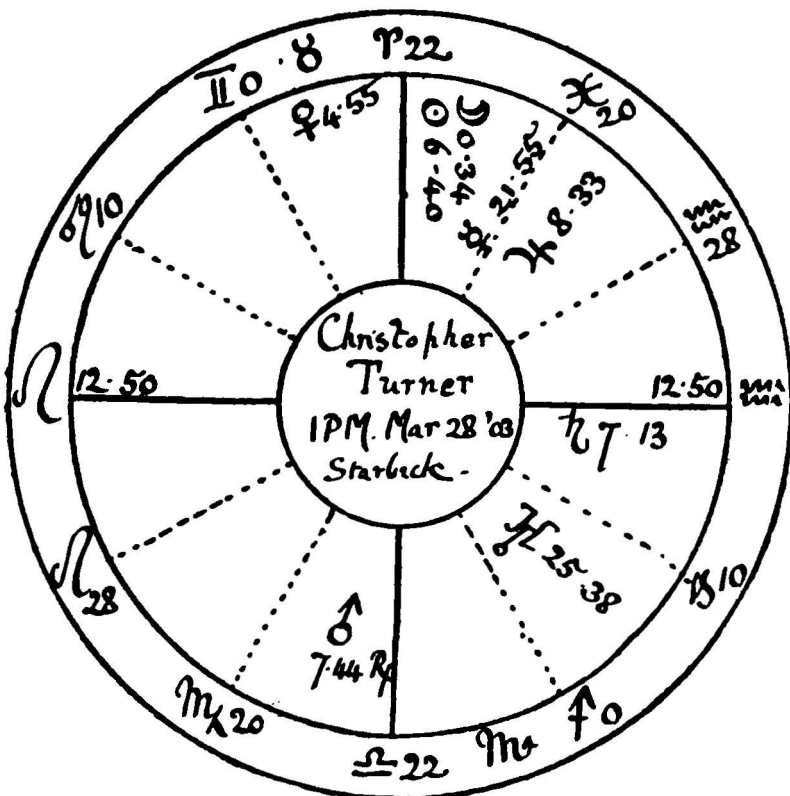
It will be naturally expected that infants should suffer more from the severity of planetary influence than adults, that is to say, morbid distemperatures will more easily result from evil transits, positions and directions, on account of the greater tenderness of the several parts. The period of life is indeed always to be considered in judging of the effect of the stars as they form by motion subsequent to birth, their various aspects. Old age, senility, have something like a parallel epoch in infancy, but the stellar effects are of a different order since the animal body by the actions inseparable from life undergoes a continual change. The smaller fibres become rigid, the minute vessels grow into solid fibres no longer pervious to fluids; everywhere there is a tendency to contraction, dryness and immobility, the true Saturnine principles.

In the following pages I have gathered together a few representative cases, and though they may not be of much value to the old practitioner, the younger star artists will find them of considerable interest. It is not often that the Press assists us, but now and again it does provide data of sufficient completeness to enable astrologic calculations and deductions to be made. In this wise our first example is due to the provisions extended by papers of the early part of last April. Here is the cutting in question:—

CORONER QUESTIONS A DOCTOR.

The death of a child, after a life of twelve hours' duration, necessitated the York Coroner holding an inquest at Starbeck. The little one was Christopher Turner, son of John Turner, goods porter, at Starbeck, Harrogate. The father stated that the child was born on Saturday, the 28th March, and died on the 29th. He said he arranged with Dr. Sharpe to attend his wife at the con-

finement, and he engaged a Mrs. Brown to look after her. His wife was taken ill at six o'clock on Saturday morning, and he telephoned for Dr. Sharpe at half-past eight. The doctor came about eleven o'clock. Witness was next at home between twelve and one, but the child was not born then. Dr. Sharpe left, and said he would stay in Starbeck and call again. The child was born at one o'clock. Mrs. Brown was there, but Dr. Sharpe was not.—Mrs. Brown said a nurse arrived about an hour and a half after the child was born.—Dr. Sharpe said he was not engaged to attend Mrs. Turner. He was telephoned for, and saw Mrs. Turner just before eleven o'clock. She was beginning to be ill, and, after seeing a few patients, he returned. As he was suffering from blood poisoning in the hand he was unable to attend to her himself, and as it



was a normal case he went to telephone for a trained nurse. The telephone was out of order, and he had to go to Harrogate to telephone, and then he completed his round.—The Coroner: How was it you did not go back when you told them you would?—Because I sent my nurse.—If you engaged a doctor for your wife would you be content with a nurse?—Under the circumstances.—You undertook the case?—I could not get out of it. I should not have attended the case if I had been asked on account of my finger.—Ought you not to have told the husband to let him have the chance of engaging another medical man? I suppose so; but I did not suppose he could have got another medical man.—The Coroner: You have nothing to do with that;

I mean you did not consult the folks?—The father was not there.—The Coroner said there was no doubt the child died from asphyxia, due to premature birth, but he thought an error of judgment was committed by the doctor in not handing over the case, when he was unable through blood poisoning to carry it through himself, to some other medical man.—The Jurors: Hear, hear.—The jury returned a verdict of "Death from Natural Causes."

Thus we are enabled to cast a figure of this child's nativity and examine the cause, which precluded any length of life. The chart of the skies at one p.m. on the 28th March is given on page 25.

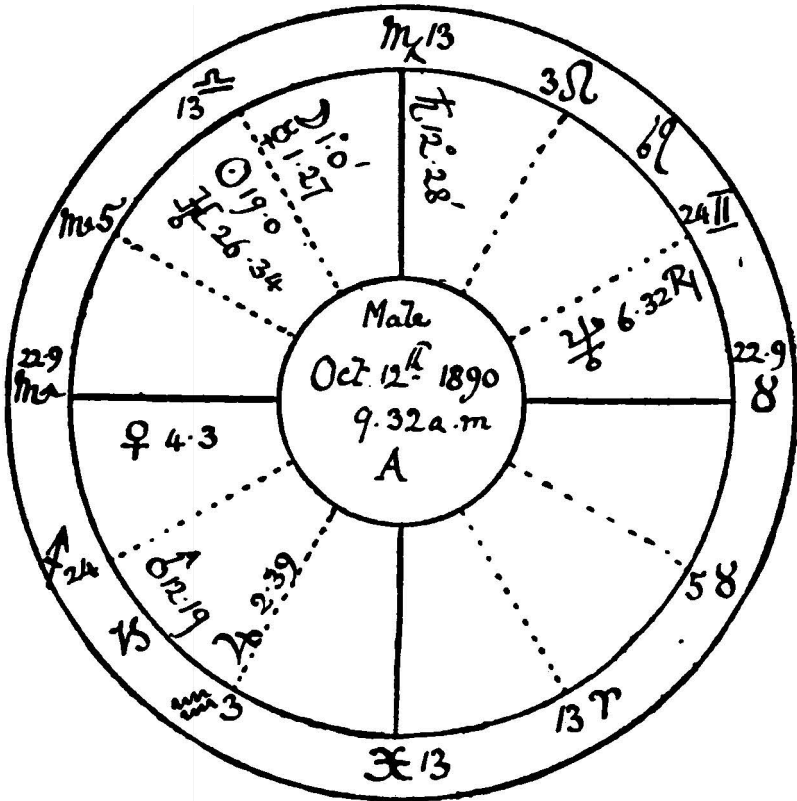
Here we have a terrific affliction of the lights by both Mars and Saturn. In addition, Uranus and Neptune are in quadrate with the Moon, and Saturn is opposing the Ascendant, having just set. Probably the time of birth was a little earlier, when that malefic body was exactly on the occident cusp. However, the figure is evil enough to make any astrologer look grave, and the parents of the child can have the consolation to know that no medical attendance could have possibly saved the life. It must be noticed that the lunar forces were at the lowest ebb, as shown by the Moon's application to a conjunction of the Sun. This lunar *bajamar* or *menguante* is a most critical period, and I find much infant mortality is referable to it where the affliction in other parts of the figure is not considerable and not enough by itself to account for death. The weakness of constitution caused by the position renders any other malefic conformation more stringent still in its action upon the body. And where a malefic body like Saturn is exactly transitting the ascendant or occident, upper or lower angle, a child is often born dead or lives but to inspire a few lungs full.

The set of maps following is particularly interesting. The children concerned were cousins. They were the offspring of three brothers personally known to me. The figures A and B belong to the infant son and daughter of one brother, while the remaining ones, C and D, belong to the other couple of brothers. All were born in Lat. 52 N. 28 and seven minutes Longitude West of Greenwich.

The first of these children (Fig. A) lived only three months. It died suddenly on the night of the 8th of January, 1891, from inflammation of the bowels. It occasioned a coroner's inquest. Here we find the Sun afflicted by Mars and Uranus, and Venus in addition. The Moon is likewise applying to a conjunction of the Sun, although more distant from the luminary than in the former map, and Saturn is transiting the midheaven and occupying Virgo,

the bowel sign. The child would probably have lived, but for the latter position. Where planetary bodies are close to one of the angle cusps the arc of direction to that cusp is important, operating powerfully upon the child, and where the tokens of short life obtain usually indicating the exact time of death. For

R. A. of M. C. $10^{\circ} 56' 56''$ or $164^{\circ} 14'$ in arc



instance, in the above figure the arc required is a little over $0^{\circ} 14'$. Then

Right Ascendt. Saturn	$164^{\circ} 28' 27''$
Right Ascen. M.C.	$164^{\circ} 14' 0''$
M.C. δ 4 in Mundo	$0^{\circ} 14' 27''$

Another direction operating at the time was Moon conjunction Mercury d.d. Zod. This conjunction falls in $1^{\circ} 27'$,

Dec. $0^{\circ} 34'$, with a R.A. of $181^{\circ} 19'$, and a Semi-arc of $89^{\circ} 17'$

D's Semi-arc $95^{\circ} 22'$ (in con.) $9^{\circ} 72419$

D's M.D. $18^{\circ} 39'$ 98810

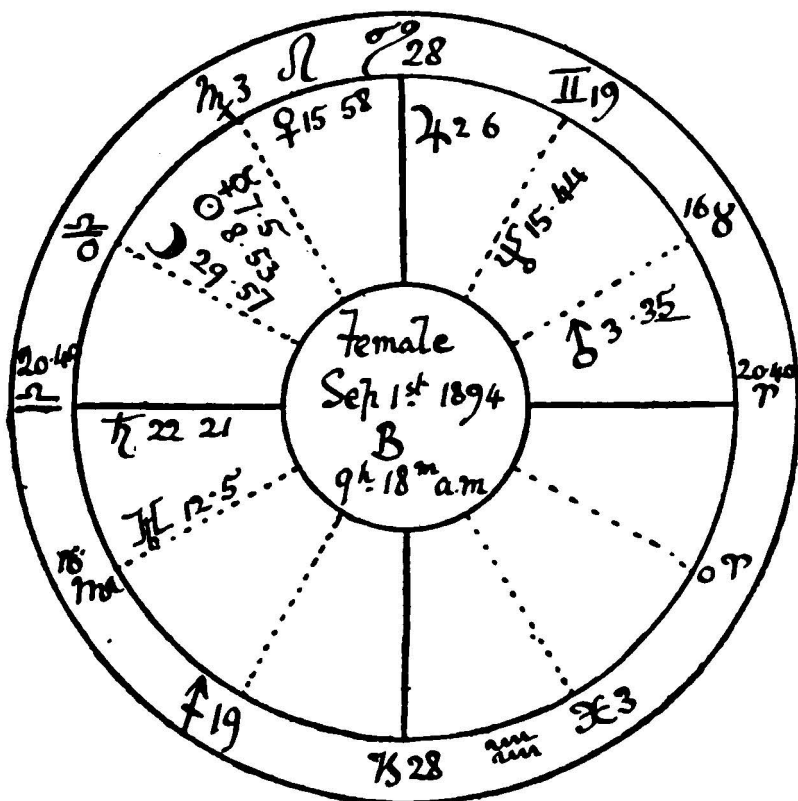
S.A. of Asp. $89^{\circ} 17'$ 30450

M.D. Asp. $17^{\circ} 19'$ $1^{\circ} 01679$
 $17^{\circ} 5'$

Arc of Direct. $0^{\circ} 14'$ D \odot & d.d. *Zod.*

Now let us turn to Map B.

R. A. of M. C. $7^{\text{h}} 59^{\text{m}} 32^{\text{s}}$ or $119^{\circ} 53'$ in arc



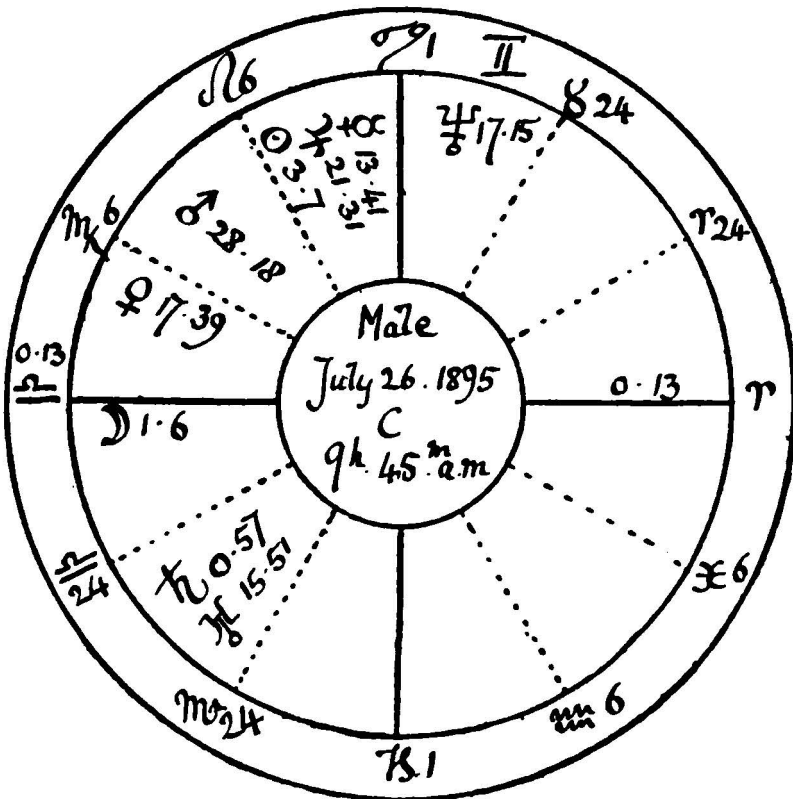
The affliction obtaining here as regards the three centres—Sun, Moon, and Ascendant—we find to be Sun conjunction Mercury (afflicted by Saturn, hence malefic), Moon, semi-quadrate Saturn, quadrate Neptune. The Moon has just left the Sun, is semi-quadrate with Uranus, quadrate Jupiter, and semi-quadrate Venus. Saturn is on the cusp of the Ascendant. The child died

on the 29th of October, 1895, of consumption. Note the affliction in lung signs. If we now compute the Arc of Saturn to conjunction of Ascendant we shall have the time of death. The R.A. of Saturn is $201^{\circ} 31'$ the Semi-Nocturnal Arc $99^{\circ} 3'$, the M.D. $98^{\circ} 22'$. Then

Semi-Arc $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	$99^{\circ} 31'$
M.D. $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	$98^{\circ} 22'$

Asc $\frac{1}{2}$ π *mundo* $1^{\circ} 9'$

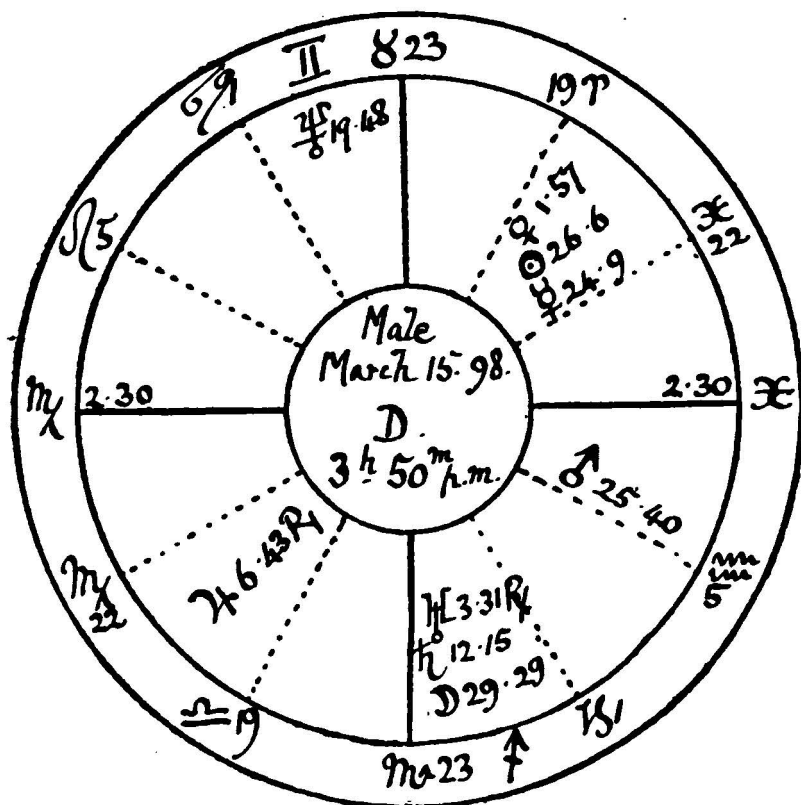
This at the rate of one degree per year and five minutes (arc) per month reaches exactly to the time when the event transpired. We will now consider Case C.



The above figure exhibits the Sun afflicted by a semi-square of Neptune, a square of Saturn, and a semi-square of Venus. The Moon is on the first house cusp, semi-squared by Uranus. From this latter position one would expect something peculiar in connection with the head. As a fact, there was a curious malformation of the skull : a longitudinal depression in central part

and on each side soft watery hemispherical excrescences. The child died April, 1896, of bronchitis, complicated with measles. Without going into the matter *in extenso* we may just ask those students interested to compute a few anaretic arcs in this nativity. The precise length of arc required is $6^{\circ} 45'$. We suggest that he bring Moon to conjunction ascendant for rectifying the figure, this in our opinion being the true anaretic arc. The

R. A. of M. C. $3^{\text{h}} 22^{\text{m}} 24^{\text{s}}$ or $50^{\circ} 36'$ in arc



Moon may not appear at first a malefic body, but the conjunction of any one of the planets with the Ascendant in infancy is, the writer finds, harmful, dangerous, and other things substantiating, fatal. Of course, several directions were operating in this nativity, but the one in question is referred to as yielding the time limit.

The last horoscope I shall present is one mentioned by the writer in "Coming Events" several years ago. Before the child

was born I opined it would not live, basing this idea upon a numerical theory I was then experimenting with. On receipt of birth data I asserted it could not survive its fourth year, and that it would prove of more trouble to its parents than all the rest of their children put together. It most emphatically did in every sense. It proved consumptive, as I observed, and died shortly after mid-day November 18th, 1899. Notice that no less than six planets occupy lung signs. That the luminaries mutually afflict each other, the Sun itself being placed in the "house of death." The anaretic arc must measure to $1^{\circ} 40'$ and the student will easily decide what particular one had chief effect. I am unable to do this myself, as the Editor is in a hurry for my "copy."

In conclusion, it must be made clear that these examples are not a few exceptions specially chosen to exemplify astrological truths. They are random ones, chosen at hap-hazard, but representative of stellar laws.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPATHY.

THE *Daily Express* recently published the report of the telepathic test undertaken in the presence of one of its staff, and six gentlemen of the Committee, including Mr. W. T. Stead and Dr. Wallace, of 59 Harley Street. The experiments were made over an interval of 110 miles, from London to Nottingham, the operators being Dr. Richardson (M.D., U.S.A.) in London and Mr. Franks in Nottingham.

The time of operation was notified to be between six and 8 p.m. on Thursday, the 16th July, 1903. The Committee being assembled, it was decided to choose the test; and the numbers 555, 579, 666, 767 and 888 being suggested for transmission, from these the number 579 was eventually selected by ballot.

At six o'clock promptly, Mr. Richardson sprang from his chair and said that he had been "rung up" by Mr. Franks of Nottingham. The number decided upon was given to Mr. Richardson, who "retired into the next room in order to be undisturbed," and a guard was placed upon all possible means of egress.

At 6.34 the message was reported as having gone to Nottingham. At 6.38, Mr. Richardson declared that a telegraphic message has been forwarded by Mr. Franks. Asked how long it would take to convey the message from Mr. Franks' house to the nearest telegraph office, Mr. Richardson said, "Between eight and ten minutes." This would make the time of despatch at Nottingham, 6.46—6.48.

In due course the telegram arrived :

"Nottingham, 6.48 p.m.

"Number 579 received twenty minutes to seven."

At five o'clock, Mr. Long sent a telegram (unknown and unseen by Mr. Richardson) giving a time, a number and the name of a place, to be transmitted by Mr. Franks to Mr. Richardson. The time test was 7.20. At 7.22, Mr. Richardson, who had retired to his room at 7 o'clock, returned and said : "The time is 7.20. I received it at 7.22." The number test was 777. At 7.40, Mr. Richardson returned and said :

"It is 777."

The name of place fixed upon was Scotland. At 7.58, Mr. Richardson came and said : "I make it Scotland."

Here we may turn from the report for a moment to examine the evidence adduced.

The first point to be observed is that Mr. Richardson was "rung up" by Mr. Franks in the presence of the Committee, but for purposes of transmission he retired to a room adjoining. It is not stated that any member of the Committee was present with him during the course of the experiments, though anything

in the nature of wireless telegraphy was obviated by all means of egress being guarded, and it was not feasible that any instrument of sufficient power for such long distance messages could be secreted about the person.

Next, it is not stated how far the range of numbers balloted by the Committee was a subject of suggestion on the part of the persons tested, and it is evident that the range is very narrow, all the figures being comprised between five and nine. In the second number test suggested by Mr. Long, the number is 777, still being of the same series. A combination of any three figures between one and nine, *i.e.*, of numbers from 100 to 999, would have been more satisfactory, and yet perhaps not more conclusive. There was scope enough for floundering even in the limits selected.

But what appears of more importance is the fact that in one instance it took *four* minutes—from 6.34 to 6.38—to transmit the figures 579; in another case it takes only *two* minutes to convey the time specified in a telegraphic message; about 15 minutes to convey the figures 777, and about the same time to convey the word or idea of "Scotland."

Here there is evidence of considerable variability in the time of transmission, which might experimentally be referred to varying capacity in the transmitter or varying capacity in the receiver. This, in a word, infers variability of *rapport*, and to what extent this may be overcome is a matter of long and patient experiment, no doubt.

One curious point will not escape the notice of the careful reader. It is stated that the first test message was reported by Mr. Richardson as having "gone" at 6.34, and the telegram sent by Mr. Franks from Nottingham says that the No. 579 was "received at twenty minutes to seven." Yet at 6.38 Mr. Richardson reports that a telegram has been sent by Mr. Franks. In fact, the evidence, if taken *au pied de la lettre*, shows that the telegram had been sent off by Mr. Franks *two minutes before the information in the telegram had been received!* And in this connection it should be noted that the message, reported as gone at 6.34 is not reported as "received" till 6.40. Presuming that some attempt at a scientific test was aimed at by the Committee, the first consideration would naturally be that of synchronising the watches carried by the transmitter and the receiver of the test messages. Taking this as granted, it then becomes a question of considerable interest to know what part of the telegraphic process occupied *the interval of six minutes* between the sending and receiving of the message.

One would be inclined to say off-hand that when once the two persons were *en rapport*, whether the transmission is *viâ* the brain cells, the "astral bodies," or any other media of action, that the transmission would be practically instantaneous; that a change of condition in the one would be synchronous with a

change in the other; and that the continuity of the medium or ethereal substance through which transmission is effected would ensure an elimination of all personal conditions when once it is effected. But here we have the transmitter settling down to his work at a given time, and, having completed it, he is no further concerned in the matter. Yet for six minutes thereafter the impulse conveying a definite idea of figure-forms or quantities continues to travel in a direction already decided upon before it impinges upon the consciousness of the receiver.

A rough calculation of the distance traversed by the "thought" and the time taken for the receiver to be affected by it, would suggest that the medium of transmission is moved at the remarkably slow rate of about 17 to 18 miles per minute—slow in comparison with either electricity or nervous action. The alternative is that the psychological process of *being affected* by such methods is very much slower than communication by ordinary means. Three facts stand out as wonderful, granting the genuineness and accuracy of the experiments. The first is that minds can convey definite intelligence over a distance of more than 100 miles without visible agency; the second, that a thought impulse being once set up, is continuous in its action upon its subject; and the third, that such impulsion of thought is capable of definite direction.

The information as to the process by which the two gentlemen concerned came into telepathetic relations with one another is unfortunately not given to the public in the article referred to, nor are the sensations of the transmitter and receiver during the process of the experiments stated with any degree of scientific care.

Mr. Richardson is reported as saying that the impressions "come like a flash." The thought conveyed comes to him like an idea of his own. It possesses the mind like an intuition. That is all, and the only guarantee that the thoughts are telepathically transmitted is that they are chosen by others than the operators themselves, and are received exactly as sent in the large majority of cases, and that without any visible means of communication. It is stated that throughout the whole course of the experiments the only serious mistake made was when at 6.50 in the evening Mr. Richardson said he had sent the word "Wales," in reply to which Mr. Franks wired: "Name England received ten minutes to seven." Here there is not only a false impression, but the message actually is received instantaneously. It is these variations of the "time" element, rather than anything else in the observed phenomena, which are puzzling and disconcerting to the intellect which would essay an understanding of the process of long-distance telepathy. Perhaps some reader can throw light on the matter, or supply evidence of similar experiments.

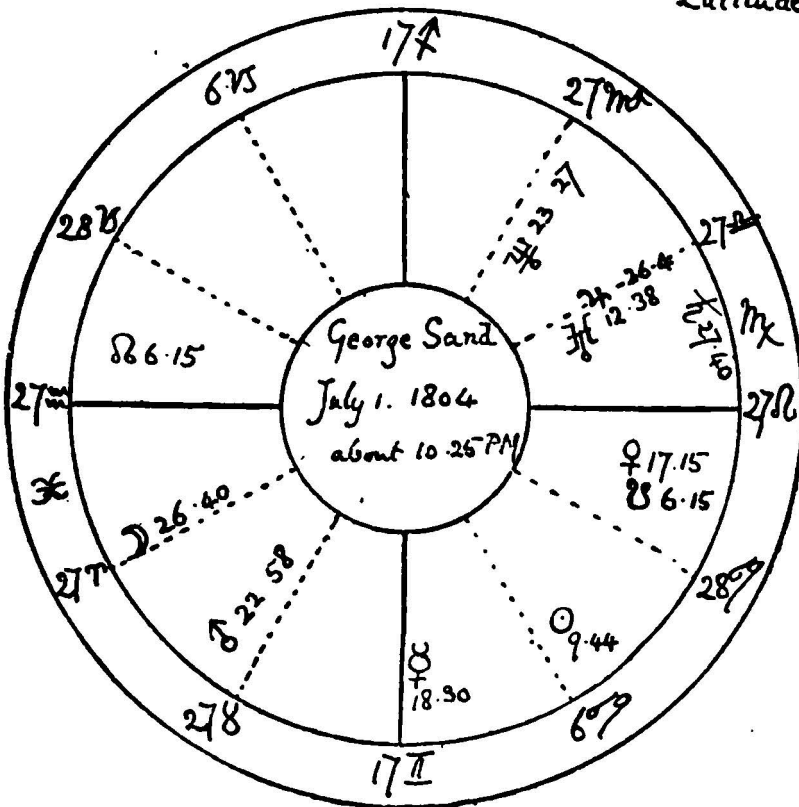
XENES.

GEORGE SAND.

I SUBMIT the subjoined horoscope of the celebrated French authoress, George Sand, with whose misfortunes, in love and

R. A of M.C. $255^{\circ} 35'$

Latitude $48.50^{\circ} N$



☉ RA 100.35 Merid. Dis. 25.0 S. Arc 60.48
 ☽ " 24.42 " " 50.54 " 78.0

Declinations

☉	23.6	♀	15.20	♈	3.4
☽	14.57	♂	17.56	♊	4.23
♀	19.47	♄	8.56	♋	17.4

matrimony, readers of THE HOROSCOPE will doubtless be familiar. It will be noticed that the Sun is applying to the

square of Uranus in the seventh house, and that Saturn also occupies the matrimonial angle. The Ascendant is hyleg according to the old rules, and though both the lights are afflicted, the Moon being in opposition to Jupiter and the Sun, as stated, squared by Uranus, the Moon and Jupiter both throw a favouring ray to the Ascendant, thus tending to confirm in this particular the judgment of the ancients in references to hylegiacal places, for the authoress lived to the age of seventy-two, and was active and vigorous almost to the last. She was indeed a martyr to headaches, and suffered much from her eyes, but, in view of the fact that she habitually sat up to all hours of the night writing her novels, and constantly dispensed with more than four hours sleep, this is scarcely to be wondered at. In connection with her marvellous success and popularity, which came to her almost immediately she commenced writing, it will be noted that in addition to the good aspects to the Ascendant, Venus throws a close trine of the culminating degree. George Sand's extreme independence of character and great candour of expression are well typified in the sign of the Zodiac ascending at her birth.

R.I.

MENTAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

DURING recent years many attempts have been made, both by scientists and psychic experimentalists, to reproduce mental images and give them visibility and permanence. It is probable that at last we may see something of a successful nature, for there is credible evidence to show that mental images have been partially, but permanently, transferred to a sensitised screen and afterwards developed by ordinary photographic means. This at first seems highly fanciful and imaginary, but when the discoverer of this process comes forward with his scientific evidences we shall have cause to reconsider our notions of what we loosely term "imagination" and "thought." It would appear that the phenomena depend upon retinal impressions, which are capable, under certain conditions, of being photographed.

The subject of experiment sits in a pitch dark room opposite to a black screen. In front of the screen is a sharply outlined model, such as a bust or other still object, upon which is directed a vivid, irritant red light. The subject gazes steadily at this illumined image and, after a few minutes, the image and the illuminating power are suddenly shut off and a sensitised screen presented in their stead. The result is that a vivid retinal imprint is projected upon the screen and is slowly photographed. But subsequent experiments showed that the phenomena did not depend upon the reflection of images impressed upon the retina of the subject's eye. It was, in fact, discovered that any vivid retinal impression which could *be reproduced by the imagination* was, under similar conditions, capable of being permanently photographed.*

This discovery opens up a novel and extremely lucid theory in regard to many of the so-called "visions" of persons endowed with the faculty of clairvoyant perception. In the perfectly normal condition of things it is the objective perception which becomes the subject of thought ; but under peculiar organic conditions it frequently happens that the subjective thought becomes the object of vision. What these conditions are may profitably be considered.

*It is not here proposed to be precise as to detail. To be so would be unfair to the discoverer of the exact method.

It is well known that the powers of vision differ considerably with individuals. This may be readily tested by throwing a spectrum upon a screen and marking the Fraunhofer line on the yellow side of green as a central point. It will then be found that some persons will define the spectrum to a limit on the violet side far exceeding that set by others, while some, on the other hand, will show excessive power of perception on the red side of the spectrum. From this we know that the range of visual perception varies with the individual. This is due to retinal sensitivity. In abnormal cases it is certainly predicable that visual perception is acute beyond the average. It can also be shown that retinal impressions vary quite as much in their persistence or durability as they do in their range, and perhaps more so.

It is no uncommon thing for a person who has inconsiderately gazed at the noonday sun to be haunted with the retinal spectre of the solar disc for hours afterwards. It will be found upon experiment that whereas there is a more or less definite ratio of retinal impression between one colour and another of the spectrum, the exact durability of the spectral impress of any one colour varies with the individual subject. We may take the matter a step further and, having shown that there is a definite retinal impressibility which varies with the subject, we can prove a definite retinal memory of variable quality.

It is usually understood that a visual perception when once transferred to the brain becomes the subject of mental cognition and is then transferred to some particular brain-centres which are presumed to store up such impressions of the sensorium. This may actually be the fact, but it is not unreasonable to suggest that cell-memory, which is known to extend throughout the physical system, may be powerfully active in the optic thalami, which are virtually, and to all appearance structurally, the brains of the eye. However, it is certain that the eyes have the power of objectivising, and so of perceiving, the images of the mind. A person suddenly waking from a deep sleep will see the dream-images of the mind as clearly as if they were objective realities; but as the sense is awakened to other impressions, these images fade from view, clearly indicating their origin and nature. They are, in short, objectivisations of the subjective perception—a process which may be called *introverted vision*, too often mistaken for clairvoyant perception. Thus, a person known to the writer records the fact that on a visit to an old house in the country he once had a very vivid dream apparently having reference to some incidents in its past history, on awakening from which he opened

his eyes to behold the figure of an old monk seated by his bedside, with his finger upon the open page of a large volume. As he gazed upon the apparition he noticed that he could see the furniture of the room through it. The sun had risen and daylight was already illuminating the room. The apparition remained visible for some seconds and then faded away.

A somewhat similar incident occurred to another friend in a house where the writer has frequently stayed, and which has, perhaps without justification, the reputation of being haunted. The person in question had a dream in which he thought a figure came and bent over him as he lay in bed. The dream awoke him suddenly, and as he opened his eyes he saw the figure he had seen in dreamland with his natural eye. The figure retreated gradually towards the corner of the room and then disappeared.

Frequently enough a person who is subject to this class of impressions will suddenly perceive images which he has *no conscious memory* of having seen before. But this fact does not prove that he has not seen them. In the course of any one day we see thousands of things which we do not notice; we hear a multitude of sounds to which we do not listen. The eye is not for that matter blind, nor the ear deaf. The retina is affected and the tympanum is impressed whether we are attentive or not to their records. In dream-life these unconscious perceptions may be liberated from cell-memory in response to a variety of stimuli from mental, emotional, and physical sources; or they may remain dormant for months and years together. But at any time they are capable of being revived under special excitation, and of passing into the realm of conscious perception in the form of dreams, apparitions, voices in the air, &c. This view of sensorial memory acting automatically in response to stimuli from within or without the body is particularly illuminative of many cases of illusion and hallucination. In the former category we have a false perception of the real object, while in the latter category we have the perception of an object which is wholly imaginary. The subject in the one case draws a false idea from his sense perception, and in the other case he actually appears to create the thing perceived. In either case the effect upon the subject is very real. The normal function of the sense-organs is to convey impressions *to* the brain. The abnormal or introverted sense receives impressions *from* the brain; and it is clear that wherever the imaginative faculty is more active than the perceptive faculty, this condition is apt to ensue. To the fictional author, the dramatist, the poet, and such as are strongly of the artistic

temperament, the images of thought are very real things, so real, indeed, as to wholly usurp the sense of sight or hearing to the exclusion of all external impressions. The sole difference between genius of this creative order and the wandering fancy of the insane mind, is simply a matter of control over the nature of the things perceived.

The objectivisation of thought is a matter which is, I think, beyond all dispute, and it is highly probable that we shall eventually come to regard thoughts as things in themselves. Many experiences are on record which seem to indicate that a thought has substance and form ; that it is capable of localisation and of perception by others apart from the thinker. Take an ordinary case of localisation. You start up from your seat with the express purpose of getting a particular object upon which the mind has lighted in the process of thought ; you make your way to a room beyond, and arriving there you stand confused, wondering what you came for. Still thinking, you retrace your steps, and at a certain point—just where, in fact, you permitted another idea to enter your mind—you suddenly come upon the “thought-thing” of your quest. Or again, you determine that on your way home you will call at a certain shop for such-and-such a thing. You throw your mind in advance of your going to the place, and then allow yourself to be occupied with other things. Suddenly you find yourself at a halt, and looking up you are just where your mind had projected its thought. It is said that the lieutenant of the brain, the *corpora striata*, does all this rational automatism for us ; but how can it function except through the involuntary use of the senses, and principally the sense of sight ?

I will cite a case from modern experience which illustrates both the localisation of thought and the possibility of its independent perception by others. A lady of high social status was sole legatee under her husband's will. At a date just prior to his death her husband made a second will by which his son was favourably considered. Immediately after his death the widowed lady obtained possession of the last document and destroyed it by fire. On the anniversary of that nefarious deed a gentleman was sitting in the very room where it had taken place, and was alarmed to see the whole episode silently and dramatically enacted before his eyes. The story (here repeated only in outline) is vouched for by a gentleman of critical and truthful mind, who certainly has no purpose to serve in elaborating a story of quite third-rate interest as fiction. In connection with our subject,

however, the facts are highly illustrative. Another occurrence having a direct bearing on the same subject is related by Dr. Franz Hartmann ("Magic, White and Black," p. 98): "A person in Paris became insane, and was removed to a lunatic asylum in Italy, where he raged and had to be confined to a solitary cell. After a while he became suddenly well, and was permitted to return to Paris. Some months afterwards a report reached him that the cell which he had occupied in the asylum was still haunted by his 'ghost,' which continued raving and making a noise, and that this 'ghost' had been seen by many persons. Curious to see his own 'ghost,' the man returned to Italy, went to the asylum, saw it, and, becoming again obsessed with it, remained insane to the end of his life."

Moral and mental, as well as physical, infection attaches itself to certain definite localities, and it is as important to disinfect some places from the germs of moral and mental disease as it is to rid others of a legacy of physical contagion. Instances have been related where men coming to live in a house where a suicide has been committed have themselves followed suit, till three successive crimes of a similar character have given the place so bad a name as to deter others from inhabiting it.

It seems not improbable that this projection of thought-forms and thought-pictures by the mind of one who is under the influence of some powerful excitement may afford the much-needed clue to a large percentage of the ghost stories and tales of haunted houses and uncanny local conditions, with which we are all of us so familiar.

Now, if thoughts can be thus localised and rendered visible to others, what is there to prevent them being photographed? Personally I see nothing in the way except the *modus operandi*, which involves a knowledge of the means and the conditions of achievement; and as I am assured that these are already discovered, I look forward with eagerness to a public demonstration which will carry the world forward a whole millenium in just the time it takes to expose and develop the first plate sensitised to human thought.

MARCUS MOORE.

LITERATURE OF THE QUARTER.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

BY "SCRUTATOR."

RAPHAEL'S ALMANAC AND EPHEMERIS.

"RAPHAEL'S ALMANAC" for the year 1904 is quite up to its usual form, and the Editor, I need hardly say, shows his customary frankness in expressing his views on men and things. It is certainly not his fault if the practice of vivisectioning animals is not done away with and its professors treated to a turn or two of the same kind of thing themselves. Well! perhaps that will be their destiny some day, for "with whatever measure ye meet withal it shall be measured to you again."

I notice also Raphael favours a revision of our fiscal system, a matter with regard to which I am in cordial agreement with him. He does not, whatever doctrinaires may say, believe in a Free Trade that is all on one side. After all, it is the foreigner who comes to our shores who is the real free trader in his dealings with us, and we who talk so much about free trade are the very people in all the world who don't get the benefit of it, as there is no great commercial country—like England is to the foreigner—for *us* to interchange our commodities with. True, we can buy many articles as the result at a lower price than our neighbours, but if the penalty to be paid is ruined industries and a crippled agriculture, and hands by the thousand thrown out of their employment and the means of earning their daily bread, what does it advantage us? What does it signify to the man who is out of work because the Americans or the Germans are undercutting us, and his employer cannot keep his business going, the fact that the quartern loaf averages a farthing more? Better by half for him to earn his weekly wage and pay a trifle more for his loaf! Better still if that trifle more goes to secure for him a pension in his old age when he has no longer the strength to work! "Perish the Colonies rather than a principle!" cried Robespierre, once. That is the attitude of your old-fashioned, retrograde Radical to-day, who if he had an ounce of common-sense in his whole composition would run a chance of being something which is a great deal better than a latter-day Radical—a *genuine Reformer*.

Raphael forecasts a change of Government during the coming year, and refers to the entry of Jupiter into Aries in this connection. Gladstone, as astrologers are aware, came into power three times over when Jupiter entered Aries, in 1868, 1880, and 1892, and there is little doubt of the democratic tendencies

of that planet. But it must not be forgotten that the Radical party is not necessarily the party of Reform and that the heavens pay no heed to party names or cant catchwords. It is probable, however, if the following of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman makes but little progress, that the extreme wing of the party, including Labour Members on the one side and the Imperialist Liberals on the other, will each receive a considerable accession of strength at the coming General Election. Raphael's predictions about the King are of a gloomy character, and it is to be regretted that the planetary positions augur so little good for him during the ensuing year.

Raphael's Ephemeris is also published. It runs much on the same lines as last year, and contains the usual invaluable information. R. I.

"OLD MOORE'S ALMANACK AND DIARY."

London: W. Foulsham & Co., 4, Pilgrim Street, E.C. Price 2d.

THIS publication is a useful extension of the popular penny Almanack bearing the same name. It is replete with portents and prognostications, hieroglyphic writings and mystical picturings relative to the forecasts of the year 1904. Appearing so early in the current year the vaticinations of the "Prophet of Pilgrim Street," as he styles himself, have the merit at least of long-distance flight, and so many of the shafts of prophecy as hit the mark will reflect the greater credit upon their writer. The Almanack is interleaved with a diary, and altogether forms a creditable and useful publication.

"THE MANUAL OF ASTROLOGY."

Nichols & Co., 23, Oxford Street, London, W.

THE newly revised and enlarged edition of this standard work on Astrology contains several important amendments and additional matter. A review of the latter is perhaps all that is necessary in this place, the original work being already extensively known. In a supplement to the Revised Edition "Sepharial" deals with: The Progressed Horoscope; the Lunar Equivalent; the Diurnal Horoscope; and Planetary Periods.

The first of these is already fairly familiar. It is based on the apparent natural motion of the heavens after birth and is here applied to the elucidation of secondary or progressed directions. The author points out that if the cusps of the Houses remain continually the same while the planets are progressively advancing in the Zodiac, a false astronomical figure is instituted, and further, that the positions of the planets Neptune, Uranus, Saturn, and Jupiter will continue in the same Houses as at birth during the whole lifetime, and consequently the Moon's directions to these bodies will be repeated every 28 years, producing the same effects. But by the Progressive

Horoscope no such thing occurs, the planets effecting a change of House during each revolution of the Moon, importing different effects. Another advantage of this method is that all the current *Primary* Directions to the Mid-heaven and Ascendant in the Zodiac can be seen at a glance. The method of calculation is given.

The Lunar Equivalent is an extension of this orderly and natural progression of the horoscope and consists of a figure set for the time after birth which exactly corresponds to the secondary or progressed position of the Moon at the time it forms an aspect to any of the planets or receives the transit of a planet. We thus obtain a different sign on the Midheaven and Ascendant with each month, exactly as required by Ptolemy in his "Methods of Prorogation."

The Diurnal Horoscope is a figure set for the time of birth for each day in the current year, and it is claimed that the ascensions and culminations of the planets therein mark the good and evil days with great precision, thus completing the most elaborate system of Progressive Directions which has thus far been published. "Sepharial" is to be congratulated on having presented so acceptable a work in a second edition.

"THE BIRTHDAY BOOK OF DESTINY."

Compiled from ancient Hermetic and Rosicrucian sources. By Sepharial. London: Nichols & Co., 34, Hart Street, W.C.

THIS is a neat and attractive little volume, bound in green cloth with gilt edges and printed in purple ink. The prognostics relating to each day of the year are gathered from ancient Hermetic and Rosicrucian sources. The author considers that the symbols on which the descriptions are founded have an astronomical basis and relate to the sidereal influences attaching to each degree of the equatorial circle when referred to the Zodiac. A list of these symbols, with the corresponding days of the year, precedes the Birthday Calendar.

At times the symbols appear very appropriate, at others (as must necessarily be the case on occasion) they miss the mark widely enough. Sometimes taking the date on which the Sun transits the ascending degree of a horoscope instead of the day of birth seems to give a closer interpretation. We will, however, pick out one or two as samples.

May 7 (Lord Rosebery's birthday) gives, "You will have considerable powers of eloquence or song. People will hang upon your words. You will follow a romantic life, making many friends and attracting many admirers, but keeping few. Your light-hearted and happy disposition will blind your eyes to the sterner necessities of life and your affairs will become much involved. . . . You have only a brief reign in the esteem of others."

For President Theodore Roosevelt (Oct. 27) we find: "Symbol, The Herdsman. This is the symbol of a rustic and yet powerful nature, disposed to the study of natural history and animal life. You will evince a stubborn and stolid turn of mind, difficult to persuade, bent upon its own objects with determination and steadfastness and capable of achieving success by persistent application to some particular line of work. You will be given the guardianship of large affairs. . . ."

These are both fairly near the mark. Take, however, October 14, Sir William Harcourt's birthday. Hardly his most ardent admirer will see him reflected in the following portrait: "Symbol, The Lily. This . . . indicates a mind of pure intentions and of singular simplicity of life. You will not have to labour for yourself, but will do so for others. . . . You will bear yourself with discretion and modesty, so that none will have an advantage over you. You will subdue all by your sincerity."

It is only fair to add that the author points out that, owing to the difference between the Solar and Secular dates, not infrequently the preceding or following dates are more closely related to individuals than those upon which their births actually took place.

We have not space for further quotation. We may, however, say in conclusion that we can confidently recommend the little volume before us as quite the most original and interesting form of birthday book that we have yet come across. R. I.

"MOORE'S ALMANACK."

London: Chas. Letts & Co., 3, Royal Exchange, E.C. Price 6d.

THIS original sixpenny edition of the famous hardy annual is from the traditional pen of Francis Moore, Physician. It is a well-written, sober forecast of the weather, political atmosphere, and birthday influences of the year 1904. This issue is the 207th appearance of the annual. It is printed in red and black type, and in addition to the prophetic part of the Almanac there are over sixty pages of most useful statistical information and a free Insurance Coupon for £1,000. The Editor writes a preface which is well worth repeating: "To the observant person," he says, "it is no uncommon experience that those minds which are apparently the most eager in the pursuit of knowledge and the most apt in the expression of natural laws are frequently blind to the paramount evidence of some special aspect of the truth. Thus while wireless telegraphy has familiarised the scientific mind to the phenomena of sympathetic vibration at a distance, and while the theory of the electronised atom is eagerly accepted by modern scientists, the stupendous fact of the solidarity of the great Solar Atom with its interaction of planetary electrons appears to have altogether escaped their recognition. But the

day is not far distant when the 'vicious circle' of human thought will bring the searcher after truth into a fuller knowledge of old-world beliefs, and chief among them will be the recognition of planetary influence in human affairs. Already the fact of lunar action in the production of earthquakes has received scientific recognition. The rest will follow as surely as that every effect depends immediately upon its own cause. "Moore's Almanack" is in itself an unique instance of how belief lingers in such well-established principles as those of planetary influence in human affairs or of man's relation to his greater environment and his dependence on cosmic laws. While science has been turning somersaults into limbo and back again, at each leap uttering some word of truth and catching some new glimpse of the wonders which lie beyond, the stolid English-speaking public has been consistently buying "Moore's Almanack," and pinning its faith upon the evidence of a single exponent of this hoary tradition.

"BIBLICAL AND DRUIDICAL ASTRONOMY."

Southampton: Albert Dawes, 4, Suffolk Avenue. Price 4d.

THIS little pamphlet, by Albert Dawes, the author of the first complete plan of Stonehenge, contains some statements which carry us back to pre-Copernican times. It is apparently an attempt to vindicate some sparse and imperfectly understood Scriptural allusions to Astronomical things. The gist of Mr. Dawes' teachings is that the Earth, being fixed by its polarity, can have no other motion than its diurnal rotation, and it is argued that the apparent position of the Pole Star, being nearly the same all the year round, proves this. This, of course, implies that the Ecliptic revolves around the Earth to produce the phenomena of the Precession of the Equinoxes, and to this the author adds another motion of the Ecliptic upon its axis by means of which its declination on the Earth's equator is altered at the rate of one degree in about seven thousand years. These are all old-world ideas, and the chief feature of the present monograph appears to lie in their co-ordination. It is difficult to conceive how a body, being "fixed by its polarity," can have only one motion, when observation shows Jupiter, Mars, and Venus to be polarised and yet to have orbital motions in addition to their axial motions.

PERIÖDICAL LITERATURE.

"MODERN ASTROLOGY."

THE July issue of this journal contains articles on "The Wisdom Religion," by Bessie Leo; "The Nidanas," by J. H. van S., "Mundane Astrology," "The Prenatal Epoch and the Law of Sex," by Sepharial; "Notes on the Epoch," by E. H. Bailey,

"Peace or War," by the same author; a monograph "On the Time of Birth," by A. H. Barley; and a continuation of "The Peasehall Murder Case." A very useful list of authenticated data relating to abnormal cases is contributed by "W. T." under the heading of "Statistical Department."

The August number contains an article of much interest on "The Influence of Neptune." Perhaps the feature of most surprising interest is the article entitled "Astrology and Astrologers," in which the author, E. H. Bailey, shows to what despicable abuses the science has been put, and is still being put, by various persons styling themselves "astrologers"; and it is regrettable to note also that presumably qualified "professors" of the science sometimes think less of accuracy and neatness than of the shekels which the profession brings them. In one case the author cites the work of an extensively advertised astrologer which "consisted of what was intended for a map, and about three sheets of delineation, written on paper of the commonest and cheapest description, showing at once how much (? what little) respect the professor has both for his patrons and the science. The map was made by means of a rubber stamp, frequently smeared in a most slovenly manner; while the planets were *pitched* into this map without the slightest regard for accuracy or neatness, and frequently in the wrong houses. In one horoscope done by this "professor" no less than eight of the nine planetary longitudes were erroneously calculated, while the ascendant was as much as *five whole degrees out*! Whoever this may refer to ought to be thoroughly ashamed of his handiwork, and it would be interesting to know what charge was made for this particular work of art. It is obvious that no self-respecting astrologer can properly effect the work of a horoscope with delineation for less than half-a-guinea if the work is to be done with any thoroughness, and no man has the right of undercutting professional fees by effecting slovenly and inaccurate work at cheaper rates than others, securing a practice at the cost of dishonouring the science and its professors. Undoubtedly the right sort of competition, if competition has any part in the matter, is that the astrologer should aim at perfecting himself and his work rather than at reducing his fees. A horoscope that is carefully and thoroughly done is worth a good fee. To work for less is to reduce the quality or quantity of the work done. The science suffers in the one case, the client in the other. It is the same in trade. Undercutting in the industrial market has produced a plethora of "shoddy," the cheap, machine-made article, in which the skilled labour of the handicraftsman is less and less observable, a condition from which both workman and customer have suffered for years past. Right competition produces the best of any kind of work at a uniform price, but wrong competition only effects the worst of any sort at the cheapest rate. If the public pay

the price of shoddy they must expect shoddy, and there is always the man who will supply it.

The number contains other articles of much interest to astrological students, and as a feature of originality the new idea of "Equatorial Aspects," by Sepharial, deserves mention. It is contended that as all arcs of direction are finally referred to the Equator as expressed in terms of Right Ascension, it may not prove wholly erroneous to measure the aspects themselves upon the Equator. This is done by Sepharial in the article referred to, and many illustrations given. It should be carefully tested by competent students before being accepted.

The September number of this journal has some well-considered notes under the title of "The Observatory."

Miss Frances Lord's article on "The Practical Use of Astrology," reprinted from *Borderland*, ought to be read carefully, for it contains many useful ideas, calculated, as I think, to give an intellectual person a proper view-point in regard to the science of Astrology. "The Wisdom Religion," by Bessie Leo, deals particularly with the Mind-Body, that is, the ethereal vehicle of human thought animated by the individual will.

Henrich Däath continues his admirable work on "Astrophysiology and Pathology: Theoretical, Speculative, and Practical," treating specially in this chapter on The Skull and Brain.

In "Vital Force and the Hyleg," H. S. Green presents some points of great importance to astrologers, one being the apparent certainty that the Ascendant of the horoscope, whether at birth or by direction, has vital prerogatives and consequently must be regarded in all matters of health. This characteristic of the Ascendant is traced to the known relationship of the rising sign with the brain in man, and the fact of the brain being the seat of the "prana," or "animal spirits," at once connects the Ascendant with animal vitality. Another point on which information is offered and also sought is the function of the spleen and its connection with the economy of life-forces in man. Probably it represents the vital reservoir or storage-cell of the automatical relative processes in man, and it is, in fact, the chief gland in the system. On its excision, the other parts of the glandular system automatically take up its functions. It certainly appears to be represented by Saturn.

"Sepharial" introduces into his "Olla Podrida" an entirely new method of equating arcs of direction, and discusses the important question as to what constitutes birth in the astrological sense—extrusion, ligature, severance, or first cry? E. H. Bailey continues his article on "Peace or War," and deals with the late Servian outrage and the attendant horoscopes. "The Prenatal Epoch and the Law of Sex" is dealt with by "Sepharial."

"THE THEOSOPHICAL REVIEW."

*London: Theosophical Publishing Society, 3, Langham Place, W.
Price 1/- Post free, 1/2.*

THE August number of this monthly journal is full of material for serious study. There is a note by the sentinel mind of the "Watch-Tower" touching the antiquity of Egyptian civilisation, from which it appears that the last researches of the British Archæological Society have revealed the existence of objects of art dating some 5,000 years B.C., and which could not have come from Babylonia, for the simple reason that no objects of similar artistic merit are to be found in that country of such an early date. Nor is it likely that Babylonian art would shape itself to the Coptic idea. Assyria, Chaldea, and Egypt have their own art-forms, as distinct from one another as are the languages and religions of their civilised epochs. Manetho evidently does not go back far enough in the history of Egypt, Berosus is incomplete in regard to Chaldea, but what either tells us is sufficient to mark two widely sundered and totally different civilisations. It is, therefore, evident that we must look for the Egyptian origins in a direction westward and not eastward of the land of the Pharaohs.

There are also some extremely interesting physiological notes on the pituitary body, the pineal gland, and the suprarenal glands, derived from a study of Dr. Sajous' latest scientific researches in the functions of the glandular process.

"Clericus" contributes an article of considerable length and of the highest value to advanced Churchmen upon "The Christian and the Theosophic 'Paths.'" In the course of this article the writer shows clearly enough that the initiation into the mysteries of the Eastern school of Religious Philosophy is repeated in the Christian concept of 'Entering into the Kingdom,' and the author very carefully traces the probationary steps of the Christian neophyte until he comes to the final initiation, by the Grand Master, into the Kingdom, a process which is closely parallel to the recognised 'Path' of the Oriental school of mystics. The writer finally claims that the Established Church has failed to grasp the key to the interpretation of their Master's words, and has followed a path neither trodden nor indicated by Him.

W. Gorn Old writes upon "Earthquakes and Violent Storms," and adduces many proofs that ecliptic conjunctions of the luminaries and planetary configurations are mainly responsible for such phenomena.

F. L. Woodward contributes an article entitled: "Walt Whitman, a Prophet of the Coming Race." A veritable Vulcan is this Whitman, a giant who can beat out the rocks and level the mountains of human egotism; cleaving his way, rough-shod, through the dense forest-growth of hoary superstition; making always for the daylight and the broad, open

plains of human life and thought where simple industry and philosophic calm make up the morning, noon, and eventide of a world grown young and sheer of guile. Prophet he is indeed, but the author goes too far when he calls him also poet. He shouts, and the hills tremble in response; he shouts, but he does not sing. He is strong as any Titan, but withal clumsy; and though he thinks straightly enough to apprehend great natural truths, he nevertheless blunders in expression, as if he were some clodpole making himself known at Court. Whitman is indeed a prophet, and his writings are rich with the impassioned utterance of eternal verities, but they are not for that matter poetry. None, however, would deny the magnificence of such a sentence as this: "My foothold is tenon'd and mortis'd in granite." It is fine; it is the stride of a giant! But it is hurt by its relation to this that follows: "I laugh at what you call dissolution"—a phrase altogether lacking even the elements of poetry. Those who would know Whitman more intimately as the apostle of Love, Democracy, and Religion, will do well to read this article thoroughly.

"Charity and Duty to One's Neighbour" is the title of a most entertaining article by G. R. S. Mead, suggested by a review in *The Athenæum* of a book entitled "Life and Labour of the People of London," by Charles Booth. Mr. Mead heads his subject with this wise saying: "Charity creates much of the misery it relieves, but it does not relieve all the misery it creates." The final verdict of Mr. Booth regarding the patient subject of Charity and Duty to One's Neighbour, who exist apparently for the benefit of mission-folk in the East-end of London, is that "What they really want is to be left alone." And on the virtue of letting-alone Mr. Mead quotes Chwang-tze, the disciple of the old Philosopher, to good effect.

"Will, Desire and Emotion" is continued by Annie Besant. "At the going down of the Sun," in a controversy on deep subjects between four men of different professions and temperaments in the course of an afternoon walk. The subject is effectively and artistically presented by Mr. Michael Wood.

"Trance, Possession, and Ecstasy," is a long and closely argued survey by Bertram Keightly of the work on "Human Personality and its Survival after Death," by Frederick W. Myers. "The Voice of the Drum" is a psychological romance by M. E. Wilkinson, and it is a story well told.

"OUT OF THE SILENCE."

London: L. N. Fowler & Co., 7, Imperial Arcade, E.C.

Price 6d.

THE August issue of this journal is full of most readable matter, and includes a study of the Servian tragedy, with putative horoscopes of the murdered King and Queen Draco, by

"Kymry." Dr. E. W. Berridge, M.D., deals with the controversial problem of Re-incarnation as variously represented by modern writers, and clearly shows that megalomania is more at the root of supposed "memories" of past incarnations than aught else, though to be sure the spurious theory is the chief index and warrant of the genuine doctrine.

The September issue of this quaint journal with the quaint title is full of interest to the astrologer and is capitated in gold letters: "Some great coming events dated." "Sacred Prophecy a Measure of Time" contains an account of some of the great cycles derived from Hebrew Scripture and their relation to astronomical science. A concluding note suggests that inspired utterances do not depend upon any imbibed knowledge, but appear to be received and written down without conscious knowledge of their full significance. The case cited in illustration is that of Daniel, who, although a diligent researcher in Chaldean science, had to ask for "the meaning" of the visions and of the "times" mentioned by the Angel of the Lord. "Prophecy a Measure of Time" is an article of extreme interest from the pen of "Kymry." In the course of that article appears a calculation from the horoscope of the Tsar of Russia (Sun conjunction Mars in mundo $35^{\circ} 15'$) from which the author has consistently predicted in print since 23rd August, 1901, that in the autumn of the present year the Tsar would be forced into war with England or Japan, or be killed—in any case a very violent and "dis-astrous" influence. Now it is a fact that the Empire of Russia is threatened with war in two separate quarters of the world. Japan is literally thirsting to try conclusions in Korea with Russia, and the Bulgarian trouble in the Balkans is close enough to Russia, geographically and politically, to be a constant source of anxiety. "Kymry" also predicts trouble and danger to the King in November, 1905, and six years later a change of estate in favour of the second son of the Prince of Wales, namely Prince Albert. He also predicts the death of the Austrian Emperor in February, 1905; and of the German Emperor in the autumn of 1910. The Duke of Orleans will be crowned Emperor of France in March, 1908, according to our author. The research for this indication was stimulated by a prophecy of Nostradamus to the effect that "when Saturn is in a Watery Sign the Fleur-de-lys will again rule over fair France." It is worth notice that in March, 1908, Saturn will be in Pisces, a "watery sign." "Christian Mystics—George Fox," by Vincit Amor, is a well-digested history of the life and teachings of the English Quaker. "The Prophecies of St. Malachy" will be read with exceptional interest at a time when Rome has but now transferred the mitre to the brow of a newly-elected Pope.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEMI-SEMI ASPECTS.

To the Editor of THE HOROSCOPE.

Delta, Colorado, July 22, 1903.

Dear Sir,—I have read over No. 4 of THE HOROSCOPE with a good deal of satisfaction. I am pleased to see Mr. Wilde get down to the Demi-Semi aspects. I imagined I was the only individual extant who ever tried such fine, hair-splitting schemes. I constructed a little table with the aspect of 15° as the unit of all aspects and based on the hour of time and sub-divisions of Semi-arcs. (See Table accompanying). I inferred that aspects worked something after the theory of musical cords and discords. If we bisect a given musical string we get a series of octave cords; so also, if we bisect a given aspect as a Sextile we get a Semi-Sextile, which again bisected gives the Demi-Semi-Sextile and all concordant or benignant in their nature. The doubles are also the same.

The square bisected, we have the Semi-square of 45° and again $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, &c. The Quintile of 72° and 36° and also 18° or Demi-Semiquintile.

By adding the halves we have, from the Sextile, the Square which is malignant; half the Square added gives the Sesquiquintile also malignant. The fourths or Demi-Semis added we have a series of very uncertain aspects, which will require some study to ascertain their true nature, effect, and power. As the Semi-Sextile is less powerful than the Sextile so also the Demi-Semis must be still less powerful.

I have been reading Orson Pratt's "Key to the Universe," in which he proves the *Aberration of Forces* as well as the aberration of light, which is well known; but Attraction and Repulsion take some time to get a move on them, so to say, and are not instantaneous as Newton gives it. We know the tides are caused by the attraction of the Moon and Sun, but the effect is felt a considerable time after the aspects are completed. Why do not all effects of aspects occur before or after the completion of the aspects? Probably we are trying to squeeze more out of Nature than she is able to give.

The cusps of the *houses* of the heavens, or of the Zodiacal signs, are on the west as the planets move eastward, but it seems to me that the cusps of the *mundane houses* are on the other side,

whether we take the apparent daily motion of the planets or the true motion of the earth, the Sun strikes the east side or left hand in diurnal arcs first. When the sun arrives at the *conventional* cusp of the 1st, it immediately passes into the 12th. Isn't this correct?

Yours truly, WM. M. COWLEY.

ASPECTS.

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$\frac{1}{2}$	"	G	15° Demi-Semi-Sextile	75°	160°
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$\frac{3}{4}$	"	B	45° Semi-Square	45°	135°
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$\frac{5}{6}$	"	B	75°—3 Quintile	15°	105°
$\frac{6}{7}$	"	G	90° Square	0°	90°
$\frac{7}{8}$	"	G	105° + 3 Sesqui Quintile		75°
$\frac{8}{9}$	"	G	120° Bisextile or Trine		60°
$\frac{9}{10}$	"	B	135° Sesquisquare		45°
$\frac{10}{11}$	"	G	135° + 9 Biquintile		
$\frac{11}{12}$	"	G	150° Quincunx		30°
$\frac{12}{13}$	"	B	165° Exconjunct		15°
$\frac{13}{14}$	"	B	180° Biquadrate or		0°
			Opposition		

THE HOROSCOPE OF CECIL RHODES.

To the Editor of THE HOROSCOPE.

Benoni, August 8, 1903.

Dear Sir,—In connection with the horoscope of Mr. Rhodes given in the July number of THE HOROSCOPE, it is interesting to notice that it presents a case in which the divergence between the results obtained by the usual methods of directing, and by that which I outlined in my former letters to you, is nearly at its greatest; this being so, it may be of interest if I give the directions as found by the latter system for two or three periods in Mr. Rhodes' life.

It should be remarked that *all* the *major* directions (♂, ♀, △, □ and ✱) falling within the limits of the periods given have been inserted.

Arc of Direction.		Approximate Equation of Arc.
Asc. ♂ ♀ m.d.	14 3	13 36 = April, 1871.
♂ ♀ ♀ m.d.	14 10	14 16 = " 1872.
Asc. △ ♀ m.d.	15 26	14 56 = " 1873.
♂ ✱ ♂ z.c.	15 46	15 35 = " 1874.
♂ ✱ ♀ z.d.	15 47	
♂ ♀ ♀ z.d.	15 59	16 13 = " 1875.
♂ ✱ ♀ z.d.	16 26	
Asc. △ ♀ z.d.	16 38	16 51 = " 1876.
♂ P ♀ z.d.	17 1	

It will be seen that the above directions were in operation during the years following Mr. Rhodes' first arrival in South Africa.

	°	'	°	'	
♂ Δ ♄ m.d.	19	55	19	55	= April, 1881.
♀ * ☉ z.d.	20	16			
♀ ♂ ♃ z.c.	20	24	20	30	= April, 1882.

In 1881 Cecil Rhodes took his B.A., Oxon., etc. (see HOROSCOPE, vol. i., page 209).

♂ ♂ ♄ z.d.	21	11	21	5	= April, 1883.
♀ * ♃ z.d.	21	21			
Asc. P. ♃ z.d.	21	37	21	39	= April, 1884.
M.C. * ♃ m.d.	22	11			

In 1884 Mr. Rhodes became Treasurer-General of Cape Colony.

	°	'			
♂ * ♂ m.d.	24	51	24°	58'	= April, 1890.
♂ ♃ ♃ z.c.	25	0			
♀ * ☉ z.d.	25	2			
♂ □ ♄ z.d.	25	9			
♂ P. ☉ z.c.	25	12			
Asc. P. ♂ z.d.	25	15			
☉ P. ♄ z.d.	25	24	25°	30'	= April, 1891.
☉ * ♄ m.c.	25	46			

In 1890 Mr. Rhodes became Premier of the Cape Colony.

Asc. Δ ♄ z.d.	29	34	29°	33'	= April, 1899.
M.C. P. ♄ z.d.	29	42			
☉ □ ♄ z.d.	29	43			Beginning of Boer War.
Asc. ♂ ♄ z.d.	29	46			
♂ P. ♃ z.c.	30	0			Relief of Kimberley, etc.
☉ ♂ ♃ m.c.	30	1	30°	2'	= April, 1900.
☉ Rapt □ ♄	30	7			
♃ □ ♃ z.c.	30	13	30°	31'	= April, 1901.
Asc. P. ♄ z.d.	30	44			
♀ □ ☉ z.d.	31	28	30°	58' 45"	= 26th March, 1902.
♀ * ♃ z.d.	31	56			Time of death.
Asc. ♂ ♄ m.d.	32	17			
♂ ♂ ♃ z.d.	32	29			
☉ Δ ♃ m.d.	32	58			
☉ □ ♄ z.c.	33	2			
♂ □ ♄ z.d.	33	43			

Taking the progressive places of the planets into consideration, we have the following directions measuring closely to the time of death :—

♂ Prog. 135° ☉ R. (mundane)	within a week.
♂ Prog. ♂ ♄ R. (mundane)	} Within about two months.
♂ M. P. ♄ R.	
☉ Prog. M. P. ♂ Prog.	
M.C. ♂ ♄ Prog.	

Mars Prog. is almost exactly midway between the positions

at which the Radical Sun and Moon had arrived by direction.

Mer. Dist. on Prime Vertical of ☉ R.	81° 22'
" " " " ☽ R.	77° 50'
Mid distance	79° 36'
Mer. Dist. on Prime Vertical of ♂ Prog.	79° 38'

In the secondary directional figure for the time of death (this figure is set for 11h. 2m. 13s. A.M., G.M.T., 23rd August, 1853) the Sun is in mundane square to the radical place of Saturn, Mars is in mundane semi-square to the Sun, Mercury is near the mundane square of the radical mundane positions of the Sun and Moon, Uranus is on the radical mundane position of the Moon, and the Moon is in mundane parallel to Uranus and to its own radical mundane position and is approaching the place of Mars in the primary directional figure. The ascendant of this secondary directional figure is 3° 0' m., and the Moon was in transit over this point about two or three hours before the time of Mr. Rhodes' death.

Although in accordance with the usual nomenclature, some of the above directions have been classified as converse, it should be noted that they are all formed by the apparent revolution of the sphere from east to west; if actual converse directions, such as converse directions to the M.C. or Asc., are taken into consideration it seems reasonable to believe that they should be considered as prenatal directions, and equated by counting the days backwards from the day of birth. The following directions have been calculated in accordance with this idea:—

Arc of Direction.	Approximate Equation of Arc.
☿ * ☽ z. c. 52 3	52 2 = Sept., 1899
☽ ☿ ♄ m. 52 23	
☿ ☽ m. 53 5	
♀ ☐ ☉ z. c. 53 8	53 21 = Sept., 1900
☉ * ♀ z. d. 53 58	
☉ ☿ ♄ z. d. 54 20	
☿ ☽ z. d. 54 39	54 40 = Sept., 1901
♄ ☐ ☉ z. d. 55 7	55 20 43 = 26th March, 1902.
Asc. Δ ☿ z. d. 56 22	
Asc. Δ ☉ z. d. 56 26	
☉ ☿ ♄ m. 56 31	

The anaretic planets would seem to be Saturn and Mercury. Mercury is afflicting both the Ascendant and the Sun at the time of death, and evil directions of Saturn to the Sun and Moon fall on both sides of the fatal arc. I have ventured to include the arc for ☉ rapt square ♄ which should, I think, be a direction of great importance, but it would be considerably altered by any error in the time of birth.

In looking through the directions in this horoscope it seems to me that the extraordinary succession of good directions during the years following Mr. Rhodes' first arrival in South Africa, and the almost equally extraordinary succession of evil directions

towards the end of life, are strikingly significant both of his success and of the misfortunes and mistakes which overshadowed the close of his career.

I think, moreover, that in this horoscope, too great importance should not be attached to exactness in the time measurement of directions, particularly of directions to the angles, for my experience leads me to believe that in a horoscope of this kind, where a great part of the life is spent far from the place of birth, although the directions formed at the birthplace are always of paramount importance and always influence the whole destiny from the cradle to the grave, yet we have superimposed on these original directions another series originating in the constitution of the heavens at the place of residence, not replacing the original directions, but disturbing their incidence and sometimes modifying their intensity. It is probable also that the time of birth given requires some rectification.

Out of curiosity I erected a figure for Capetown at the time of Mr. Rhodes' birth, and calculated the directions for the time of death. The afflicting directions of Saturn are grouped closely together, but fall a little early; Mars prog. is but a degree from the opposition of the M.C. ($10^{\circ} \text{ } 16'$). The ascendant has progressed to $9^{\circ} \text{ } 16'$; this cannot be very far distant from the point setting when Mr. Rhodes died, but as the coincidence is not exact no importance can be attached to it.

The secondary direction figure for Capetown is more striking, ♄ in ♏ in the 8th house is in mundane square to the radical position of the ☉ in the 5th, ♅ in the *5th is almost in exact mundane square to the Sun in the *8th. Although the Sun and Saturn are nearly in zodiacal square, it is not a little curious that in all the directional figures they should be in mundane square also. The ascendant is $10^{\circ} \text{ } 36' \text{ } 12''$ and ♂ in $11^{\circ} \text{ } 13' \text{ } 00''$ owing to his north latitude is almost on the western horizon.

I had intended sending for the consideration of readers of THE HOROSCOPE some notes and examples of the methods of calculating these directions, but have not been able to find the time, which, perhaps, is just as well. The method when understood is really simple, and by the formulæ given in my letter (THE HOROSCOPE vol. I, page 259) any direction, and the cusps of the houses also, can be calculated. In the last formula given $\log. \text{ tangent}$ is omitted before distance of C. of P. from M.C. on equator, but the omission is evident. This mer. dist. of circle of Position on equator added or subtracted from the R.A.M.C. or R.A.I.C., as the case may require, gives the obl. asc. of the circle of Position. Mundane Aspects and Parallels I reckon on the Prime Vertical.

Mr. Wilde's letter on "Unheard-of Aspects" interested me, as I have some evidence on this point.

* Practically the cusps of the 6th and 9th houses.

Some years ago, in trying to devise some method to eliminate the personal equation and also to get average results, it occurred to me to make what may be called composite diagrams, showing the relative positions of the planets in horoscopes which could in any way be classed together.

Taking for instance the distances of the planets from the sun and moon, on a horizontal scale, I set out 180° , and on a vertical scale I indicated the frequency with which the planets were found at certain distances from the \odot or D . The following sketches will illustrate my meaning:—

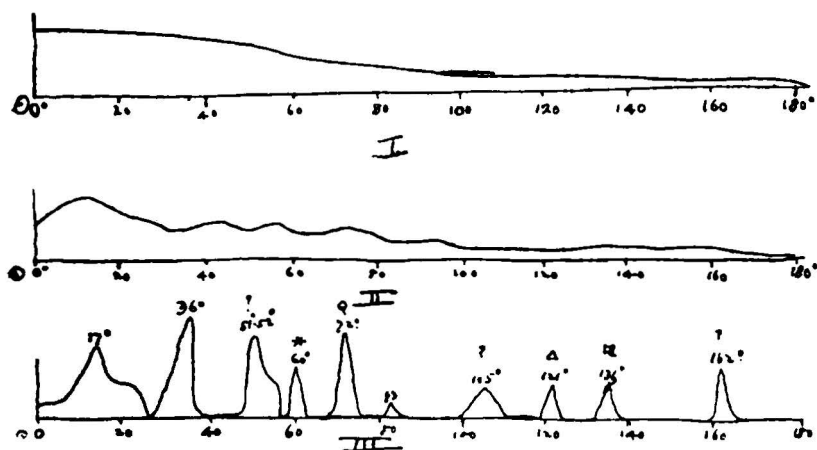


Diagram I. shows the position of ♂ plotted at regular intervals throughout its synodic period, and may be considered as the normal curve for the relationship between the positions of Mars and the Sun.

Diagram II. shows the relative positions of Mars and the Sun in a number of horoscopes of people in no way remarkable. It will be seen that it approaches the normal.

Diagram III. shows the relative positions of Mars and the Sun in the horoscopes of about sixty eminent soldiers. The curve is somewhat unusual owing to the striking maxima at 36° , 51° , and 72° .

Taking the birthdays of all the rulers of the world as given in "Whitaker's Almanac," the following results were obtained:—

Distance of Mars from the Sun.—The curve approaches the normal, but there is a strongly marked maximum at 60° (*).

♂ from \odot —The curve approaches the normal but well-marked maxima at 52° , 104° , and 162° .

♂ from \odot —Curve approaches normal but maxima well marked at 134° and 161° , and a very strongly marked maximum at the opposition.

♂ from \odot —This is a very characteristic diagram, giving

well marked maxima at δ , 18° , 45° , 60° , 90° , 120° , 144° , 162° , and opposition.

Speaking generally, these diagrams confirm the importance of the older aspects, although the sextile would seem to be of far less importance than the others. Of the new aspects, the \square and BQ seem to be the most important. Of unrecognized aspects, they confirm Mr. Wilde's idea of the influence of 160° , but the actual distance would seem to be 162° , and the complementary angle 18° would also seem to be of importance. They confirm also the 105° aspect, but I am inclined to consider this to be probably 103° , or two-sevenths of the circle, being one of a series of septile aspects, of which 51° - 52° , a distance which comes out strongly in some of the diagrams, is the first.

Hoping that I have not overtaxed your patience, and with best wishes for the future of THE HOROSCOPE, which is itself an argument in favour of Astrology. I am, yours faithfully,

J. K. ERSKINE.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

To the Editor of THE HOROSCOPE.

Dear Sir,—Writing on the subject of the Fiscal Reforms initiated by Mr. Chamberlain in connection with the Corn-tax, you say on p. 197 of your singularly interesting journal that “the sixpenny edition of Old Moore makes reference to ‘sweeping reforms’; but you appear to have overlooked the great significance of several striking passages in that publication, of which I am the Editor, namely, on 5, under the Quarter ending in March, it is said :—

“The Government will not be popular and may go near defeat on one or two points, namely, Army equipment and supply, or the produce tax.”

And on the same page :—

“The general import is rather in the direction of sweeping reforms, revolutions, and initiations of a progressive nature. Fiscal reforms are imperative.”

You have here definite prediction of the “phantom corps” of the Minister of War, which nearly produced a vote of censure and certainly created wide comment in the public Press; and also of the special point upon which, after all, the stability of the Government will depend, *i.e.*, the produce tax. The sweeping away of Free Trade is a reform of the most progressive type, and in regard to revolutionary effects due to the planetary positions at the winter solstice, one has but to instance the Servian ferment, which culminated in June in the massacre of the Royal Family of that country, and which is noted from the position of Uranus in Sagittarius :—

“Austria and Hungary will be liable to be disturbed by internal dissensions and strife.”

The capital of Servia is on the borders of Hungary and Servia, and apparently comes under the Sagittarian influence.

On page 7 of the Almanac it is said :—

"The Eclipses fall in the signs Aries and Libra, and dispose to revolutions, reforms, and political changes. The fortunes of Denmark, *England*, Austria, the Argentine Republic, and Japan will be adversely affected by *changes in the political atmosphere.*"

Perhaps you will kindly pardon this long reference to a single source of prediction, but to one whose chief object in the interpretation of celestial influences to the public is that of spreading the truth and adding to the weight of evidence already appreciably affecting the public mind, every well-directed shaft is of importance.

Yours cordially,

FRANCIS MOORE,

c/o Publishers,

Editor of "Moore's Almanac."

3, Royal Exchange, E.C.

THE PART OF FORTUNE AND NAPOLEON.

To the Editor of THE HOROSCOPE.

Dear Sir,—In an article by Zadkiel in No. 4 of this journal there is mention made of the Part of Fortune. It may be of interest to some of your readers to learn that this symbol was anciently in use among the Chinese, at least before B.C. 700, under the name of Tien, which literally means a cultivated field or plot of land, represented by the symbol of a circle with a cross in it. It was also used by the Egyptians to signify land and territory, in their hieroglyphic writings. Thence it was imported in astrological schemes by the Arabs and Chaldeans, and forms one of several such extraneous factors employed for the purpose of prediction.

It is more particularly in regard to its place in the horoscope that I wished to speak. There are two methods, each adapted to the system of directing in use. The *secondary* system requires that its place be taken by longitude from the Ascendant according to the distance of the Moon from the Sun. The *primary* method requires that its place be taken by an arc measured in the prime vertical which is equal to the mundane distance of the Moon from the Sun. In Cecil Rhodes's horoscope, for instance, the Part of Fortune is, by the former method in longitude $\uparrow 18^{\circ} 24'$; and by the latter method (the arc of $\odot \odot$ mundo being employed) its position is $4^{\circ} 43'$ in R.A. from the Ascendant, above it; therefore its O. A. is $294^{\circ} 8'$, whereas by the ordinary method it is accounted as $294^{\circ} 42'$.

I would very much have wished to see closer directions in this horoscope for the time of death. The arc for the event = $48^{\circ} 43'$, and there are excellent directions of Venus and Jupiter to the Ascendant at that time and of Mars to the Sun.

The only adverse arc, which, curiously enough, measures exactly to the event is M.C. $\square \text{♂}$, but it is a strain upon all canons of astrology to accept this as in any way indicative of that event. In this connection it is of interest to note that by longitudinal equation of arcs by the method I am advocating, that of Ascdt., $\square \text{♂}$ in zod. d. and that of Ascdt. $\square \odot$ zod. d. work out close to the time of death. It used to be argued that the good aspect of Jupiter occurring in a train of directions would save from death, but here we have both Jupiter and Venus involved by good aspect with the Ascendant.

Regarding Mr. Trent's study of Napoleon's horoscope, if we accept the year of birth as 1769, and the ascendant in Scorpio, we certainly have a plausible horoscope. But in men of great destiny we are continually confronted with anomalous and unlikely characteristics, both individually and horoscopically, and it would be giving too much ground upon too slight a pressure to concede at once the much disputed year and the equally disputed hour. It is stated that Napoleon's mother had but just returned from "early mass," when she was suddenly taken ill and gave birth to Napoleon upon a tapestried couch. Now "early mass" is held at eight in the morning generally in the winter, the injunction not to break the night fast before Mass being rigidly observed. But how easy the whole question would have been had it been recorded that Napoleon had been born on a Tuesday or a Friday! No such reference exists; and in regard to the baptismal certificate from which the date, 15th August, 1769, is derived, it is written in Italian, and not in Latin according to the custom of the Church, and is an evident forgery. I very much incline to the date 8th January, 1768, about sunrise, when the luminary would be rising in Capricornus. The downfall of 1813 is signalized by a threefold transit of Saturn over the \odot in ♊ 18° , the abdication in 1814 being attended by ♄ 8° ♂ by transit in square to \odot P. in the 1st degree of Pisces; and the opposition of Jupiter to the same point. The death in May, 1821, is signified by ♂ 24° and ♂ conjoined in Aries in square to the \odot R.

Yours, etc.,

SEPHARIAL.

RHODES AND BALZAC.

To the Editor of THE HOROSCOPE.

Dear Sir,—If 7 p.m. is really the correct birthtime of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the horoscope is a difficult one. I have long had reason to believe that, in spite of what is generally taught on the subject, planets in the twelfth house have an overwhelming effect on the fortune and character, imprisoning them, so to speak, with their influence. If so, Mr. Rhodes' horoscope is a case in point.

Jupiter is in the twelfth in his own sign, strengthened by a strong parallel of the sun from the seventh house, the latter planet being helped by his conjunction with the Moon. This, too, in spite of the semi-square of Jupiter to the M.C., which also receives squares of Venus and Mercury, and in spite of the square of Neptune from the second. The fact, too, that Uranus in the fourth trines Jupiter and sextiles the Sun should intensify his good luck during the latter half of life. It must not be forgotten that a very powerful secondary direction was operating during the last few years of his life, which to my mind fully explains what occurred. The Sun, lord of the house of death, which semi-squared Saturn at birth, exactly squared that planet's radical place from the eighth house during 1899, when the Boer War began. During 1902, when he died, the Sun was rapidly approaching the square of the progressed Saturn. Surely this was enough to kill any man?

Balzac's horoscope is another difficult one. One of the most unfortunate men of genius that ever lived, at times unable to buy sufficient food and firing, even when moderately successful hampered by debt, he has Sun conjunction Jupiter in the M.C. (!), neither of these planets receiving any severe affliction. It is true Uranus is in the second. But he is strengthened by many good aspects, and trines the M.C., the only bad one he receives being a square of the Moon; whereas Mr. Rhodes has Neptune in the second squared by Jupiter. Why, then, should one be doomed to poverty, the other to wealth? Personally I think we get in this case the full force of Mercury near the M.C. opposed by Neptune on the cusp of the fourth. Doubtless these planets, with their good aspects to Mars and Uranus, gave him his genius. But they condemned him to constant strife and failure in connection with literature and publishing, which the splendid position of Sun conjunction Jupiter failed to counteract. They caused him also to promote wild schemes which came to nothing, though twice he made the fortunes of his so-called friends by incautiously trusting them with his ideas. Possibly Saturn on the cusp of the twelfth had also something to do with his ill-luck. But the pathos of his life is unutterable from first to last. The positions of Mercury and Neptune have much to do with his restless activity, which no defeat or disappointment could quiet. At the age of eleven he wrote a treatise on the will, which his alarmed schoolmaster promptly burned. He courted the punishment of solitary confinement as a boy, because it gave him time for study. Later, as he insisted on taking up literature, his parents nearly starved him. His inimitable stories met with scorn and discouragement. He borrowed money, published on his own account, and failed. Again he borrowed, met with fair success, only to be crushed by the Government, which was doubtless afraid of him. After 1827 his stories met with slight success, but not

sufficient to relieve him from his constant anxieties. He wrote five of his best novels in one year. He would go to bed at 5.30 p.m., when engaged in writing, rise about midnight and write till 9 a.m. When not engaged in this way, he frequently walked about Paris or the country all night. Although Leo rising made him naturally "handsome, strong, and healthy," hard work and privation undermined his constitution. In 1850 his dreams of wealth were realised. A wealthy Russian countess married him. But alas! Fate snatched the cup of happiness from his lips. He died from physical weakness four months after his marriage. This was the effect of the Moon in the fourth square Uranus, opposition Jupiter, Neptune too (in Scorpio) being opposed by Mercury on the cusp of the M.C. It was only after death that France recognised the genius of her greatest novelist. His passion for music was probably caused by Venus conjunction Mars, both being quintile Uranus. Englishmen object to his stories on the grounds of morality, not, I fear, without occasion. It is not usual in this country, for instance, to glorify an old man who ruins himself to help his daughters to commit adultery! But we must not be too severe on authors who have Venus afflicted by Mars, as well as Neptune placed in Scorpio.

Yours faithfully,

WALTER K. LEWIS.

To the Editor of THE HOROSCOPE.

SIR,—Some few years since I plunged into the unknown current called Astrology with a view to understanding its working and the results got therefrom. I purchased various books and periodicals, and read them with all the care and intelligence at my command, believing that in the multitude of counsellors there would be wisdom. But, alas! I found that there are various "schools," and each one of course differs from all others; and in one instance I have what appears to me a writer differing from himself, and with this view I write to ask you or some correspondent to assist me, a mere tyro in the art. I have a 10s. book by Sepharial, called "New Manual of Astrology," date 1898, and in this, pages 180 and following, is a mode of "directing" given which, he says, gives good results, &c. Again I have purchased another book, "Prognostic Astrology," 1901, three years later, by same author, in which Semi-arcs stand prominent with all the geometrical difficulties, and the directions of the 1898 book not mentioned. The question arises: Has the Sepharial mode of directing in 1892 been proved fallacious, and so he has reverted to the cumbrous and questionable Semi-arcs? I hope not, but I would gladly get "authority" on the subject.

Maps.—It seems a peculiar idea for a map to suddenly change the sides of east and west as soon as the equator is passed southward. If we take a map of the world how *funny* it would look if the northern hemisphere had its east on the right and the southern hemisphere changed its east to the left side of the map. The idea is good enough for a comic paper. Yet some of the schools of astrologers actually do that. Why? Dear Editor, kindly tell me why. Why cannot all maps (astro.) have the same conventional plan? It makes no difference to reading the fate in store, I presume.

If two people living near the equator, one a few miles, say, to north, the other the same distance on the south, were born on the same day, at exactly the same time, *i.e.*, under the same meridian, and they sent for their horoscopes to some astrologer, and then compare the maps, would they not both come to a conclusion adverse to the science of Astrology?

I respectfully suggest the ideas contained in this letter to the past masters of the science, so that pupils like myself may read and learn, and not read without knowing.

SILICA.

New South Wales.

[In the "Manual of Astrology," 1898, the author is illustrating the system known as Progressive Directions, which are based on the measure of a day after birth for one year of life. In "Prognostic Astronomy," 1901, the same author is elucidating the system known as Primary Directions on the basis of one equatorial degree of Right Ascension for one year of life. There is nothing anomalous in the nature of the work, since both methods are founded on well established principles. They are both recognised by astrologers, and are frequently used in combination. The Progressive arcs are formed by the actual motions of the planets in the zodiac, while the Primary arcs are formed by apparent motions of those bodies in the heavens by the axial rotation of the earth. From the point of view of a person looking towards the equator from a *northern* latitude the east is upon his left hand (as in the ordinary diagram of the horoscope); but from that of a person looking towards the equator from a *southern* latitude the east is on his right hand. Hence the map of the heavens for south latitudes which has the Ascendant on the right is astronomically correct. It causes no confusion after some practice, though at first it may prove puzzling. There is, however, nothing to be seriously urged against drawing a southern map with the Ascendant on the left. I think, however, that a correct method is better than mere rule-of-thumb at any time.—ED.]

To the Editor of THE HOROSCOPE.

Dear Sir,—I have recently been trying to grasp what they mean by the Pole of a House and the Pole of a planet. I have a work called "The Planisphere, and How to Use it," by H.B., and he refers to certain curves called Poles. The following are a few definitions of Poles:—

"The Pole of the Horizon is the zenith."—(*Science of Stars*, p. 174.)

"Polar elevation or Pole. The pole of a country is its latitude, that of a body in the heavens is a certain elevation from the meridian towards the horizon. The word 'pole' has caused some confusion. It is merely an abbreviation for Polar Elevation."—(*Cram. Astro.*, p. 460.)

"The Circle of Position of a planet has a certain point where it and the pole of the planet intersect the Equator."—(*Ibid.* p. 416.)

How they find the Poles of the Houses or where they calculate them from I cannot find out. I can work out any solution of right and oblique angled triangles, but at present I do not know from what point to start to draw a figure of the Poles of the Houses. Can you assist me?

Yours, etc.,

JOHN THOMPSON.

Liverpool.

[An article on this subject will appear under the head of "Debatable Ground" in next issue.—ED.]

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